The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 413. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlasek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 7s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Re-engagement of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. Re-engagement for Four Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian. Second appearance of the celebrated Characteristic Comedian, Mr. CHARLES RICE. Re-appearance of Miss MERRITON.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 28, The performances will commence with (first time) the interesting and powerful Drama, written by Mr. Charles Rice, entitled THE MERCHANT AND THE MENDICANT. William Gilbert — Mr. G. Vincent. Hazard — Mr. H. Vivash. Sam Sulphur — Mr. Charles Rice. To be followed by the new and original Farce, entitled BOWLED OUT. Mr. Ezekiel Yeatner — Mr. H. Widdicombe. GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family. To be followed by the Farce of NURSEY CHICKWEED. Jonathan Chickweed — Mr. H. Widdicombe. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 7s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. In consequence of the grand *Fete* and magnificent display of Fireworks to be given by Mr. Kirby, the above Gardens will be closed this evening.—Tuesday, 28th August, 1860.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE JULLIEN FESTIVAL. THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at TWO, and THIS EVENING, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, To terminate at Ten o'clock, Being for the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN. Vocalist—MISS POOLE. Conductor—THE PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.

PROGRAMME: Overture—"Zampa," Harold. Quadrille—"Erin-go-Bragh," D'Albert. Song—"Juanita," Miss Poole. Polka—"The Surprise," Prince Galitzin. Polonaise—Glinka. Solo—"Ovoe," Lavigne (performed by M. Lavigne). Valse—"The Last Valse," Jullien. Old English Ditty—"The Bailiff's Daughter." Old English Ditty—"Come Lasses and Lads," Miss Poole. Valse—"Kathleen Mavourneen," D'Albert. Solo, Flute, Swensden (performed by M. Swensden). Quadrille—"The Russian Quadrille," Prince Galitzin. PART II. Quadrille—"The English Quadrille" (by desire), Jullien. Song—"Barney O'Hea," Miss Poole. Valse—"The Herzen Valse," Prince Galitzin. Polka—"Leila Polka," Prince Galitzin. Galop—"The Garibaldi," D'Albert.

THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear. The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open. Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d. Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Shade, Bray, and Scates, Musicsellers.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S AMATEUR RACING CLUB. Under the Patronage of the Champion Competition Committee, and other Gentlemen. The above, seeing with regret the attempt made by other parties to imitate and get up the games which Mr. Levett has so successfully introduced this season in the Rotundo Gardens, and as that attempt proved a signal failure, fearing that repeated like attempts will throw discredit, instead of encouragement, on this healthful and recreative amusement, and do Mr. Levett, the originator of them, a material injury, has induced Mr. Levett to form the above Club, and to call true lovers of athletic exercises will encourage him and it. All particulars, with rules and regulations, can be had on application to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., Hon. Secretary will be happy to forward copies by enclosing a directed stamped envelope to Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. N.B.—Gentlemen fond of competing at these games will find a great advantage in joining this club.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND. By the kind permission of the Sandymount Cricket Club, who have granted the use of their ground to Mr. T. Kirby for the occasion, a second Grand Subscription Fete and Fashionable Promenade will take place on This TUESDAY Evening, August 28, commencing at Five o'clock, with a variety of Athletic Games, and Foot Races, under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen. Entries to be made with Mr. T. Kirby up to Monday evening. By permission the splendid Band of the Scots Greys will attend. After the games a grand display of Fireworks, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist by special appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the Theatre Royal and Royal Portobello Gardens, 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. On this occasion the Magnificent Display of Fireworks will be equal to those exhibited by Mr. Kirby at the last Kingstown Regatta.

EARLY CLOSING. We, the undersigned Seedsmen, have agreed to close our places of business on Saturdays at Two o'clock, for six months in the year—viz., from the beginning of July to the end of December, and for this year to commence on the first Saturday of September:—

W. Drummond & Sons.	George J. Alexander.
Toole & Co.	Thomas M'Elroy & Co.
James W. Mackey.	B. Shannon & Co.
Dickson, Hogg, & Robertson.	John Edmundson & Co.
Fergus Farrell & Son.	Alexander Campbell & Sons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—J. WILSON AND RACHEL WILSON MOORE having announced their intention to hold a RELIGIOUS MEETING in the ROTUNDO THIS EVENING, it has been thought best, in consequence of a Concert that is to be held there, to defer their meeting until fourth day (WEDNESDAY EVENING), at half-past Seven o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited. Admission Free. August 28th, 1860.

PRAYER MEETING.—A Prayer Meeting will be held (the Lord permitting), in the Dowager Viscountess HARBERTON's SCHOOL-HOUSE, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET, on WEDNESDAY 29th, at Three p.m., to supplicate Almighty God, for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ, to vouchsafe such weather as shall conduce to an abundant harvest, and redound to the glory of His great name.

SPECIAL SERVICE. ST. MARK'S CHURCH. Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock, by Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. DUBLIN MISSIONS—VISITING BRANCH. A MISSIONARY LECTURE will be delivered (D.V.) on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 29, in HAROLD'S CROSS SCHOOL-ROOM, at half-past Seven o'clock, by the Rev. HENRY C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society. The Lecture—illustrated by Painted Diagrams—will embrace interesting information concerning the Missionary Work in Dublin, the West, and various other parts of Ireland. A Collection will be made after the Lecture in aid of the Funds of the Dublin Visiting Branch.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET. An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident. The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come. Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane. Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since received:— Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq. 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq. 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mrs Gd; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 13s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 2s 1d; Messrs Brown, Thomas, and Co, £1; Mrs Sheill, 5s; Anonymous, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 1s 4d.

Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgeiong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £3; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.

Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S H B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq. MD, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 22, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; E B, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 5s; P K E, per Mr Hedgeiong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E F, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £2; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1; Mrs. Blake, 2s 6d; Charles Fitzgerald, jun., Esq, £1; M E K, 1s; James, 3—17, 7s 6d. Collected by Messrs. Waters—Sir Robert Bushe, Esq, 5s; W C Hogan, Esq, 5s; W N D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; D H D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; Mrs A'Bushe, 2s 6d; Miss Lee, 2s 6d; Mrs Keough 1s 6d; Miss B Keough, 1s; A B, 1s; M B, 6d; R B, 6d; G K 6d.

Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Gwinn Guinness, Esq, MD, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 2s; Mr Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 39, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrall, South Great George's-street, £1; Mr M Connor, Kimmage, 10s; Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co, £3; A Lady, 10s; Mrs Atkinson, Ely-place, 10s.

Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 45, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 7s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 5s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £3; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; P D, 5s; [illegible], Esq, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq., sen., 10s; Joseph Manly, Esq., jun., 10s; Alfred Power, Esq, 7, Fitzwilliam-place, £1.

STRAYED, on 24th inst., a small Black Sky Terrier Dog, in the neighbourhood of Sackville-street. The owner can have same on giving a correct description, and paying the necessary expenses.—Apply to "J. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

LECTURES ON THE PROPHECY OF THE REVELATION. The Rev. JAMES T. CAMPBELL, late Rector of Tilston, Cheshire, will continue his course of Lectures on the Revelation, the two first of which were delivered in the Lecture-room connected with St. Thomas' Church. The Third Lecture will be delivered (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY. The Weekly Meeting of the above Society will be held on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), AUG. 29, at 67, William-street, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society and the receipt of Subscriptions. After which a Special Meeting of the Members of the Committee will be held. (By Order) BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

THE Religious Society of Friends think it right to apprise the Public, that RACHEL WILSON MOORE, accompanied by her Husband, has arrived from America, and has been holding "Religious Meetings" in England and Scotland, in the character of a Minister. They are not Members of, nor in any way recognised by, the Society of Friends, in this country; nor is it at all responsible for any doctrines which they may promulgate. On behalf of the Society of Friends, {SAMUEL BEWLEY, HENRY RUSSELL, JONATHAN PIM, JOSEPH ALLEN.} 5, Eustace-street, Dublin, 22nd of the 8th Month, 1860.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES. To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860. FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860. STEWARDS. The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE. The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money ended to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE. The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE. Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860. FIRST RACE. The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE. The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE. Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the rate; four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.

CONDITIONS. Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard. An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend. R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge. Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. The BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN. Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street. Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest." This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object. After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work. The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland. This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street. *** According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,800 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee are, therefore, most anxious to receive the assistance of friends who may be willing to collect for the undertaking. Any of the above-named ladies will supply proper collecting papers for the purpose.

LATE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS. The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present lamentable occasion most urgently called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in their professional duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, and met with an instantaneous death, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable their friends to provide for them.—Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street; Mr Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Westmoreland-street; Messrs Wisheart and Son, Suffolk-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR. To-morrow WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug., a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12, a.m.	Ferns lock	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20, "	Enfield	6.22, "
Lucan	5.25, "	Moyvally	6.30, "
Leixlip	5.34, "	Hill of Down	6.42, "
Maynooth	5.47, "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.55, "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, morning. This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860.

FOR SALE, the cutter yacht "Zephyr," 20 tons, O.M., now ready for sea, and in good order in every respect; will be sold at a very low price, as the owner does not require her.—Apply to the Master on board in Kingstown Harbour.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT. For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 11. THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 4s. To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 5s., including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. Dogs charged at £3 each. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STEAM EXCURSION. The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to [illegible] from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August, 1860, punctually at [illegible] o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through [illegible] Bay, and round the Kish Light, on round [illegible] turning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to [illegible] Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin. FARES. Between Dublin and Kingstown [illegible]. Excursion from Dublin and back [illegible]. Kingstown and Egan's [illegible]. Tickets will be issued at [illegible] Office, 45, North Wall, also on board, and at [illegible].

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent Public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances, owing to a public situation which he had having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookeboro'.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., St. Thomas' Church.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., 28, Upper Baggot-street, Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral.
A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., 12, Burlington-road.
J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., St. Peter's Church.

Education.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 16 and 17, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:— French, German, Drawing and Painting, from Models and Copies. M. Duffos. Dr. Schultheis. Mr. G. Sharp, A.R.H.A. Class Singing, Mr. J. Hill. LECTURES. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Lover, M.D. Theory and Practice of Music—Dr. Smith, Mus. D. Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses LESSMAN.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS. On the 4th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. D. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 885. On the 18th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP. Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils. Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by Post. UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL. Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University. Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer. No. 46, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. NO VACATIONS.

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family. The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order. The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness. Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION, No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. (Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.) PRINCIPALS: WILLIAM TEARLE, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854. Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested. The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:— Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr. Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame. Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell. These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding. Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards, Mr John Hardinge. T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859. Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics. Mr W Hassard—Second Honor in Science. Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science. Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK. Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY. Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology. T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859. Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium. Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics. T C D, HILARY, 1860. Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science. Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science. Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class. Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium. Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics. T C D, TRINITY, 1860. Mr W Hume—First Honor in Classics. Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics. T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1859. Mr John Crowe—Classical Scholarship. Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green. July 21st, 1860.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The next Session of 1860 will commence on Wednesday, 12th September. A statement of terms, &c., may be obtained on application. NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES. Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. DE BURGH'S Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley	5th Place.
Mr T Fraser	9th "
Mr H M Hayes	13th "
Mr R G Scott	17th "
Mr F B Knox	26th "
Mr C W E Murphy	32nd "
Mr C F B Grey	39th "
Mr W H Rathborne	41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:— Mr W J Galway, Mr J L Morgan, Mr R A Livesay, Mr C Greer. Mr. Galway obtained 4,422 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,558 and 2,110, respectively. The 22nd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE. At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr DeBurgh's) passed on first trial:— Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place. Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place. The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859. At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY. Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

	Marks
Mr A Clarke	3,334
Mr Yeo	2,805
Mr Meredyth	2,640
Mr Burton	2,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,390
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and past Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord [illegible] of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; [illegible] R.A. [illegible]. N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst. [illegible] No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET. July 20th, 1860.

Legal Notice.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. SALE ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860. In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Butler Faulkner, a Minor, Owner; Richard Charles F[illegible], Petitioner. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, before the Honourable Judge LONGFIELD, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in One Lot, the Lands of CRONASALLAGH, and part of [illegible] the Barony of Ballinacor and COUNTY [illegible] 313 acres statute measure, or thereabouts, CRONEMORE, are renewable for ever, and producing an annual rent of £[illegible] 10s. 1d. over and above head rent and other [illegible] held under leases by the printed rental. [illegible] day of July, 1860. RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk. [illegible] CHATTERTON, Solicitor. DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. A [illegible] about four miles from the Post and Market town of Rathdrum, about seven miles from Arklow, and within a [illegible] of the Village of Aughrim. The far-famed Meeting of the Waters and Vale of Avoca is but a short distance, and the Woodenbridge and Vale of Arklow are within half-an-hour's drive. Conveyances [illegible] from the Town of Wicklow daily render the [illegible], and on completion of the railway now in process of construction from Wicklow to Gorey there will be a station within two miles of the lands. That portion of the Estate known as the house and demesne of Fort Faulkner, and the land immediately adjoining, is in the occupation of a gentleman who holds as tenant under the Court of Chancery, and of this the purchaser can have immediate possession. The dwellinghouse is commodious, with suitable stabling and out-offices. The remainder of the Estate is held by five respectable tenants, and the rents are punctually paid. For Rentals and further particulars apply to CHARLES HILL, Esq., 2, Mountjoy-place; Messrs. GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, Gardiner's-place; Messrs. BEAMISH and CO., 8, Inns-quay; or to ABRAHAM THOMAS CHATTERTON, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, 8, Inns-quay, and Cork.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF DUBLIN. In the matter of the Estate of Henry Grove Grady, Esq., Owner and Petitioner. THE Honourable Judge DOBBS will, on THURSDAY, 15th of NOVEMBER, 1860, SELL BY AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay Dublin, in two Lots, the following Houses and Premises, viz.:— Lot No. 1.—Comprising that part of the Lot or piece of Ground on the North-west side of the road from Ball's-bridge to Blackrock, in the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Ball's-bridge have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot 2), for a term of 99 years from the 25th of March, 1833, at the yearly rent of £26 16s, and producing the yearly rent of £66. This Lot will be sold subject to the payment of the entire head-rent, £25 16s. in indemnification of Lot No. 2. Lot No. 2.—Comprising that part of the said Lot or Piece of Ground on the North-west side of the road from Ball's-bridge to Blackrock, as above described, and upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, Granite-place, have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot No. 1) for a term of 99 years from 25th March, 1833, and producing the yearly rent of £48. This Lot will be sold indemnified against the payment of head-rent, as stated in the Rental. Dated this 26th day of June, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner. DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. The Houses and Premises to be Sold in this matter are situate at Ball's Bridge, in the county of Dublin, a healthful and rapidly-rising locality, and within a convenient distance from the city; thus combining all the advantages of country and city. The Houses are modern and substantially built, and not requiring any expenditure for a considerable period; they are all let to solvent tenants at moderate rents. Proposals for the purchase of the above-mentioned premises sent to the Solicitor having Carriage of the Sale, before the 2nd day of November, 1860 (but not later), will be submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval. For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin; or to CHARLES FITZGERALD, Solicitor, having the carriage of the Order for Sale, 53, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the QUAY OF BALLINA. The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order. Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths. She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina. Further particulars to be had of THOMAS M'ANDREW, Esq. Solicitor, Ballina; or ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo. Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY. In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:— About 110 tons of Iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, mill rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve spans and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chains, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, rope, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and floor do; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor toll slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks. A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks, in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials. All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils. On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal. On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c. On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent. ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer. Ballina, August 23, 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE. In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot. This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1850, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 90-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 1-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea. The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchase or not. For inventory and further particulars, apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Assignees, [illegible]; or to Messrs. [illegible] for Mortgagee, 55, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina. The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees. Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (THIRD SALE.) In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, BRAY, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the Map of the said Common, prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 1 to 8, from 60 to 67, from 74 to 76, and from 121 to 125, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON, and GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, or at my office, Bray. (By order) J. L. DARCY Clerk to the Commissioners. Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £750,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Desborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Loka. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES—[illegible], Strand, London, W.C.; [illegible] 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—[illegible] SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM [illegible] COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN [illegible]. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street. Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. N.B.—SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858. Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1835. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-pl. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; JOHN WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON. NEW BUSINESS, 1859. Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING. New Premiums received during the year 1859, £29,308 2s. 10d. Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of irregular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices. Agents for Dublin: JOHN S. STEVENSON, 114, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWN AND CRAIG, 7, COLLEGE-GREEN.

TO GENERAL MERCHANTS, GROCERS, &c.—Temporary advances made against Merchandise or Transfer of Goods in Custom House Stores. All business will be kept strictly confidential.—Address "P.E.S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

£550 TO BE LENT on Mortgage.—Apply to C. FITZGERALD, Solicitor, 53, Lower Mount-street.

Cards.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 33, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	6
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	0
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

CAUTION.—MESSRS. W. D. and H. O. WILLS and SONS, Tobacco Manufacturers, Bristol, having seen gross imitations of their Stamp, inform the Public that the best Bird's Eye Tobacco is never sent out without, having the name of "W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol," upon the packets.

A CARD. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, constant with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:— SINGLE COPY. Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d. SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED:		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 0d
Quarterly, ...	2s 0d	Quarterly, ...	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE. Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all. Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c. As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland. *Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.*

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH and CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS, (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange. Harmoniums from - - - - £5 5s. Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

Miscellaneous.

MASDEU, A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz. Small Bottles, ... 13s. " ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, 158, NORTH KING-STREET, DUBLIN. 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

"THE BEST GOODS ARE INVARIABLY THE CHEAPEST." In no article of domestic consumption is this axiom so truthfully exemplified as in Tea. Therefore, to meet the demands of our customers, we have secured a "Chop" of "Souchong," finest imported this season, to which we respectfully solicit the attention of the public. Aiming as we do, not only to obtain, but secure, the highest meed of confidence, we have resolved that no pecuniary consideration shall induce us to submit to our customers and the public goods which have not been personally tested, and found genuine, and of intrinsic value. On these grounds alone we rest our claims on public patronage. Our present consignment is exclusively of the early spring croppings, possessing those delicious properties that have been so much admired by connoisseurs in Tea. PRESENT PRICES. Finest Souchong, ... 4s. per lb. Finest Quality Congou, ... 3s. 8d. per lb. Second do. do. .. .. 3s. 4d. per lb. Good Sound do. .. .. 2s. 8d. per lb. Genuine Tea Company, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET. 20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties.

BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

INDIAN CORN. TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c. Gentlemen, I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial. No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding. SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:— Mantlepiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naiders's Worm Powders, and Racken's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads. The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm. Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. Where inspection is invited.

EUPIONE. GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose. SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 28, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860, AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE. Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—

LOTS NO. 1 AND 2. 80 Pieces of the purest Black French Glace Silks, at 3s 5½d, 3s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 4s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard. 120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glace Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6½d, to 4s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, from 3s to 8s. 250 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices. LOT NO. 3. 190 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 18s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value. 220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one-quarter their value. LOTS NO 4 AND 5. 350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dress, from 3s 9d to 21s the dress; now selling at other houses in this city at from 15s to 35s. 174 Flounced Dresses, equally under value. 200 Pieces of French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 2s 11½d, 4s 6d 5s, to 12s the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Baristes and Fancy Quiltings, and Honeycombs, for travelling or seaside; Mantels and Pardessus. LOT NO 6. 500 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price. 20 Pieces of very wide Sash Ribbons, equally cheap. LOTS NO. 7 AND 8. Paris Millinery, Mantles, Crinoline, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest and most *recherche* character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of last Summer Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price. LOTS NO. 9 AND 10. A choice variety of Spanish Lace Shawls and Honiton sets; also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices. Our remaining Departments, including— Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Parasols, Flowers, Baby Linens, and Mourning, Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers. JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square. MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Mantles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dresses, &c.

Making Dress, ...	4s	0d
Making fully trimmed do., ...	5s	0d
Making Court Dress, ...	8s	0d
Making out-door Mantle, ...	3s	0d
Making quilted do., ...	5s	0d
Making Pardessus, ...	3s	6d
Making Bonnet, ...	3s	6d
Making Cap, ...	1s	6d
Making Coiffure, ...	2s	6d
Making Fichu, ...	2s	6d
Making Berthe, ...	2s	6d

No extra charge. Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair. Bonnets altered and remade to present style. Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety. Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF. 22 & 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET. P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS (all Wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; UNION ditto, from 1s. 6d.; and to the Reduced Price List of TURKEY CARPETS, all the New Patterns, in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felt, &c. OIL CLOTHS from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, of all kinds. Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c. P. S. has added a CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, with the Newest Designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country. P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon or Elastic Floor Cloth. 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c. J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c. Please note address— J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. *** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant No. 7, HENRY-STREET. Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS, T. and O'N's own Manufacture. DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS. THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

GAS LIGHTING. Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that every information respecting Gas Lighting, together with Plans and Estimates for Lighting their Mansions, as also Provincial Towns, Colleges, Factories, &c., may be obtained at WILLIAM DANIEL'S, GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines. This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland. It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—it costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed. All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. PEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a "Model" of it can be seen for a few days.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGE, for Coal or Turf Fire, with all recent improvements, manufactured by JOHN GALLIE'S KITCHEN RANGE WORKS, 11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

GRATES, FENDERS, FIREIRONS, &c. &c. In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. WM. FRY AND CO. Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS. The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality. WM. FRY AND CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET. Factory—12, Lower Kevin-street.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE. These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

TO THE CLERGY. THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C. Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families. The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors. Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage. Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale. N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

SEA BATHING. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE. On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor. Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges. TABLE D'HOTE. Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c. In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World. Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, *which is free to the Hotel*. Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw." Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

Wants.

TO MILLERS.—A Gentleman of much experience in the management of Large Flour Milling concerns is at present disengaged.—Address "Q," Post Office, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.—August 21st, 1860.

WANTED, by a thoroughly competent party, a position as Traveller; advertiser has a general knowledge of business, besides having a good connexion amongst grocers, tobacconists, and chandlers in town and suburbs.—Address "Z. Y., Traveller," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GOOD COOK, a person who understands her business in all its branches; is of regular, early habits; has most respectable references, and is a Protestant.—Please address "M. A.," 30, Upper Sackville-street, or 21, Clare-street.

AS COOK, or Cook and Thorough Servant, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business perfectly; would take a small washing, if required, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress, who is in Town; has no incumbrance, nor any objection to town or country.—Address "C. B.," 19, Merrion-Row, or 36, Westmoreland-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman wishes for a Situation, as Thorough Servant in a small family; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "S. B." IRISH TIMES Office.

A STEADY, active, Young Woman wishes for a Situation, as Thorough Servant, understands her business perfectly; would take a small washing if required; has no objection to the country; can be recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. O.," 3, Westland-row, 23, Grafton-street.

AS HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Address "C. M.," 47, Lower Sackville-street.

AS HOUSEMAID, or Cook in a small family, a respectable Woman, of active habits, who understands her business; would take charge of a single gentleman's establishment, or care an invalid lady; would make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended.—Address "G. O. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person wishes for a Situation as Parlour Maid, and to assist in Housemaid's work; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "E. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a situation, as Groom and Coachman, or General Servant, a steady Young Man, without any incumbrance, and will make himself generally useful; is a good attendant at table, if required, and can drive in single or double harness.—Address "J. M.," 59, Grafton-street, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A steady, active Young Man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver, knows town well, can attend at table, if required; would prefer a weekly situation.—His character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "F. D.," 28, Dawson-street, or 18, Upper Baggot-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man from the country, a Situation as Groom, or Groom and Coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver in double or single harness; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by his late master; can assist inside, if required.—Please address "H. B.," care of Mr. Finlay, 61, Middle Abbey-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

T. C. D.—WANTED a Student of T.C.D., resident in or visiting Kingstown, to give Lessons in Latin to three little boys for one hour daily.—Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, "F.O.R.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, for the Parish Church of Nenagh, an Organist; salary, £30 per annum; a good opening for musical talent in the locality.—Apply, with testimonials, &c., to Rev. W. De Quassen, the Rectory, Nenagh.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a respectable Girl, as Apprentice to the Millinery and Dressmaking, and to the Silk Mercery and Drapery.—Apply to Mrs. C. Mathers, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

WANTED, a Protestant House and Parlour Maid.—Apply at 28, Molesworth-street.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant, capable of cooking and washing; references required.—Apply at 4, Upper Buckingham-street.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN. President—THE EARL OF RODEN. Daily experience proves the necessity of immediate provision for the fever and contagious diseases seeking admission to this Hospital. Plans and specifications for a Detached Building capable of containing twenty Beds are now before the committee. It will require over £500 to make this essential and important addition. This institution, the blessings of which are already so widely felt and acknowledged, must thus, of course, be proportionately increased. Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by any member of the committee; by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; or at the Hospital, by John Reid, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer. Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

HINTS TO FARMERS. To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay* where *pure Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHARDT; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE, Agent for Ireland, 13 Fownes-street, Dublin. To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860. ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, and free from danger.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's, ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.) A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company Enfield Rifles, &c.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s	d
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - -	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - -	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

THE FAMILY DRUG HALL, 52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Nearly opposite the Gresham Hotel. WELLS' IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WELLS' IMPROVED LEMONADE POWDERS, WELLS' IMPROVED GINGER BEER POWDERS, In Boxes One Shilling each. WELLS' IMPROVED SODA POWDERS, In Boxes Tenpence each. WM. F. WELLS, FAMILY DRUGGIST, Eighteen Years established for the Sale of Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., at moderate prices.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.) "I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." SOLD ONLY IN IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 28 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's invaluable Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Billious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with some very beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY.
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Cutler to the Queen and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Table Knife, Razor, and Surgical Instrument Maker,
48, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—A large assortment of the Old-Established Royal Irish Razors.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER. No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c.
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition.
House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.
Prices very moderate.
Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

In the English Stock market to-day the continuance of the fine weather caused a further advance of one-eighth in Consols, New Threes remaining at Saturday's quotations.

In our local market both Funds improved about one-sixteenth throughout, Account dealings being principally for the October delivery, the closing quotations from London showing an increased degree of firmness.

The only transaction in Joint Stock Banking Securities was that in Nationals, which changed hands at the previous rate, and closed rather strongly. Bank of Ireland Stock was in request at last price; a few small lots of Hibernians were on sale, and Royals were offering at last quotation.

In Steam, Atlantics were dealt in at the previous rate, at which they continued to be offered; the fully paid-up shares having declined one-eighth. British and Irish, and City of Dublin issue of 1836, also produced the previous value in each case.

The dealings in Mines were restricted to Connorrees, which slightly declined; General Mines continued in request at a reduced rate, and the nominal quotations in Mining Company of Ireland were, as before, £12¼ to £12½.

Alliance Gas were done at an improvement of 3s. 9d., closing strongly, and Patriotics realised last rate.

In original Railway Shares, Great Southern Stock and Midland £50 shares produced the last rates in each case, and appeared steady; the £25 Midlands slightly declined, but closed with buyers at the reduced rate. Waterford and Limericks advanced three-quarters per share, but this improvement might have been anticipated from previous reports.

The nominal quotations of Cork and Passage were £10½ to £11; and of Dublin and Droghedas, £76 to £77; and of Irish South Easterns, £6 to £6½; Dublin and Wexfords were on sale at £5½.

In Preference Securities the only dealing was in Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents., which realised last price, at which they continued on sale. The nominal quotations in Great Southern 4 per cents. were £98 to £98½; and in Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A)£10⅝ to £10 11/16. Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. were in request, and the 6 per cents. on sale.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅝
Ditto account, 12th September	92⅝ ¾
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅝ ¾
Ditto for account, 12th September	92¾
BANKS.	
National Bank	60½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5⅞
British and Irish	46¾
City of Dublin	—
Ditto issue of 1836	—
Dublin and Glasgow	84½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½ ¾
Patriotic Insurance	6⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	111½
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	13

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92⅝ ½	92¾	92¾ ⅝	92¾	92⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account	92¾ ⅝	92¾	92⅝ ¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝ ¾
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ⅝	92¾ ⅝	92¾	92⅝ ¾	92¾	92⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅝ ¾	92⅝ ¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	93⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ½
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ½
Account	93½
New Threes	93⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ½
Account	93½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills par 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 54½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 53¼; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾; London and North Western, 101½; Midland Stock, 123½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¼ 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43-2 ½; Bank Stock, 231; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 73¾; Great Western, 71½; Mexican, 21½; North British, 64 3; York and North Midland, 83¼ ½; Great Northern 116¾; Great Northern A, 117; South Eastern, 88 ¼ ½; Account, 85¼; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71½ 2; London and South Western, 92. Consols steady and firm at 93⅜, rather buyers. Shares opened firm, and are now very good in tone at an advance of about ½ per cent. on Saturday's closing rates. Business limited. Leeds 106¼. Midlands 124½, both in demand. Weather very fine. Canadian and French firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are inactive, but firmer, the weather being rather more favourable. Consols have experienced an improvement of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. In British Railway Stocks, an immediate advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 27.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾ 7; Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½; Great Northern, 116 117; Great Northern A, 117 to 118; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 110 112; London and North Western, 101½; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 52½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ 3½; Midland, 124½ 5; North British, 62¾ 3½; South Eastern, 88½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¼ ¾; York and North Midland, 83½. Consols closed very firm at 92 5-16 3. Shares steadily improved, and closed very firm at above rates. Stock rather scarce. Canadian and French firm

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse remains inanimate. Rentes opened firm, at 68.25, but afterwards declined to 68.15, or 10 centimes lower than Saturday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Consols for money opened and closed without alterations. The transactions were again wholly unimportant. No gold was taken to the Bank. Business in the Railway market has been at a complete stand to-day, the general transactions being entirely unimportant.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

This has been a dull day in the Stock Exchange. Consol have remained flat at yesterday's reduction. British Railway stocks have again declined. There was a fair demand for money. Arrivals of specie during the week amount to £140,000, nearly all from the United States.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 27.—(Horne's Report.)—Weather fine. Supply of English wheat small, at about 5s advance from last Monday. Foreign, 3s to 4s advance from Monday, with a large supply. Oats 1s. and barley 1s to 2s advance from Monday. Flour lively; town-made risen 6d per sack. Foreign, 3s; Norfolk, 2s; barley, 2s advance from Monday last.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies of foreign grain and flour larger. Wheat, English and foreign not so firm as on Friday, but the advance may be quoted 5s per quarter on the week on English, and 3s to 4s on foreign. For floating cargoes an advance of 3s to 4s per quarter. Flour, 1s per barrel, and 3s to 4s per sack dearer since this day week. Indian corn, 2s improvement since Monday. Oats, 1s dearer.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 27.—Beasts dull, and 2d cheaper. Sheep heavy at barely late rates. Lambs 2d cheaper. Calves 4d dearer. No change in pigs. Beef from 3s to 5s 2d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; veel, 4s 2d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8lbs, &c. Total supply—Beasts, 4,470; foreign, 967; sheep and lambs, 27,850; foreign, 6,000; calves, 2,270; foreign, 170; pigs, 350.

WOOL SALES.—Moderate attendance. Biddings ruled steady for all descriptions at full prices; greater part of wool offered has changed hands for home use.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 27.—The supply of stock is much less than on last Monday. The demand slow at lower prices for both cattle and sheep. Beef, 5½d to 7½d per pound; mutton, 7d to 8½d per pound. 2,844 cattle and 11,514 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 27.—Sugar very firm. Rice still continues to sell freely, 16,000 bags Necransie having changed hands at 11s 3d½d to 11s 3d, and three cargoes to arrive at 11s 6d. Rum—Rather more inquiry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. AUGUST 27.—Market steady. Sales, probably, about 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Imports, 449; previously, 88.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 27TH, 1860.—1,000 bales sold, including 2,000 on speculation and export; market steady.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 27.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 86s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 64s; 1,800 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 27.—New oats, 14s 0d to 14s 6d.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 829 barrels of oats, which sold at from 14s to 16s per barrel for new, and 15s 3d for old.

There were 215 tons of hay and 52 tons of straw brought. Hay, farmers', sold at from £2 to £3 a ton, and dealers' from £2 10s to £3 5s; straw, farmers', £2 12s to £3; dealers' new, £2 15s to £3 5s; old, £6.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 12,463 firkins, of which 2,160 were first quality, 5,409 second, 3,726 third, 991 fourth, 166 fifth, and 11 sixth. Prices exhibit a decline as compared with these of last week of from one shilling to four shillings per cwt. Firsts opened on Monday at 105s, but on Tuesday fell to 104s, and continued for the rest of the week. Seconds commenced on Monday at 101s; on Tuesday they dropped to 100s, and remained at that quotation since. Thirds are quoted 94s during the week. Fourths opened on Monday at 92s, but on Tuesday dropped to 90s, at which they remained on Wednesday and Thursday; on Friday they went down to 89s, and on Saturday to 88s. Fifths commenced this week at 85s; on Tuesday they dropped to 83s, and remained so until Saturday, when they were quoted 82s. Sixths remained unchanged at 64s.—*Cork Constitution.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [8]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"The Merchant and the Mendicant," "Bowled Out," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "Nursey Chickweed." To conclude with "the Polish Conscription."

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

MR. GLADSTONE has emphatically declared that he will retain, if in power next session, all the inequalities of the income tax. His reason, if such it can be called, is—"that he would be a sanguine man who "could hope to devise a tax which entailed no ine-"qualities." Because some taxes entail inequality, therefore we must submit to an impost which is, from beginning to end, one mass of inequalities. Mr. Gladstone is, certainly, not sanguine enough, and, possibly, not clever enough, to remove, or attempt to remove, the unequal pressure of this galling impost. He will allow modifications, such as have always taken place upon the re-establishment of an income tax—that is, he will allow the area on which it falls to be extended; but if you seek to learn whether the classes now oppressed by its operation are to be relieved, he who pronounced an income tax to be most harsh in its operation, most unfair in its distribution, and most oppressive in its exaction, is determined to make no alteration, and concede no relief.

The country was surprised into the re-imposition of the income tax; it was still more surprised into submitting to the doubling of it. Both proceedings were unexpected, and the Chancellor paraded a dismal list of necessary expenses, with no resource from whence they could be met. Alarmed by the magnitude of the debt they were compelled to incur, people submitted to the income tax for one year only; at the expiration of that year, not only the debt, but our necessities appeared to have increased, and then we bowed meekly under the yoke only for another year, when the "income tax should undergo a complete re-"adjustment." It now appears that there will be no readjustment of its most crying evils. The people now know what to expect, and if they submit to a similar infliction next year, it is not from the absence of warning.

Upon all professional men, upon all traders or men whose bread depends upon daily exertion, the income tax is little less than a systematic robbery. What have they received in lieu of it? The trader, indeed, who advertises very largely may reimburse himself for his income tax by the saving of the stamp duty on advertisements. He has received that much compensation. But what have the clergy, the physicians, the teachers, or writers saved? Absolutely nothing. The necessaries of life are as dear, nay dearer, than ever. The duties on tea, sugar, &c., are as great as they were. One boon, indeed, Mr. Gladstone did offer in return for the infliction of the tax. He took off sixpence a bottle in the duty for French wines. The professional gentleman, therefore, may possibly save enough, if he will but drink enough. He who pays £10 a year income tax may save that sum, provided his palate be educated to enjoy French wine, by drinking four hundred bottles, or a little more than a bottle daily. Unhappily, in order to recoup that same £10 by Mr. Gladstone's expedient, the recipient of £200 per year should spend £30 in wine, so that this method of reimbursing oneself is only a pleasant irony on the part of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone, in his Homeric studies, probably heard or read of Solon. That old legislator was as superior to modern Chancellors of the Exchequer in common sense, as he was inferior in the adaptation of fallacies. When he arranged the Athenian people for the purposes of taxation, he taxed those whose annual incomes were of the highest grade at a heavier percentage than the class below them; and these last, in turn, paid a higher rate than they did who were inferior to them in income. Old Solon, in his primitive days, when political economy had not become a science, or the happiness of men been decided by grim columns of unbending figures, discovered and arranged a graduated income tax. Surely Mr. Gladstone, while illustrating Homeric figures, might have studied, with profit to himself and mercy to us, something of the Solonian system of finance.

The clever and ingenious representative of Oxford taxes the clerk or curate—we beg pardon, the ill-paid rector, with £150 a year, at as high a rate as the nobleman or millowner whose income is £30,000 a year. Disguise it as you will, and conceal true thought under sounding phrases, this is a palpable wrong and a gross injustice. From the recipient of £150 a year, the income tax drains the sum intended to pay for insurance on the poor man's life, for the instruction, perhaps, of his child, or for some short holiday, when the overburthened frame calls for a little rest. Such a man cannot save his income tax, do what he will. He has retrenched to the utmost already. But, to the wealthy, the income tax is—to use a familiar phrase—"a flea-bite." Should he wish to save it, he has but to dismiss one or two powdered lacqueys, or give his guests Mr. Gladstone's delectable French wine occasionally, or refuse a subscription to the county hounds or to public charities. The cases are not equal; the one pays the same rate of tax out of his necessity, the other out of his superfluity.

But Mr. Gladstone cares for none of these things. It saves him some heavy calculations, and some small consideration in fixing a graduated scale, to adopt a rule rigid, inflexible, and cruel as that decree of Cæsar Augustus, "Let all the world be taxed." It saves a flippant Minister an infinity of trouble to tax all at the same ratio—rich and poor, the man of landed property, and the man who lives by his brains alike. We can only say that, if the oppressed classes longer submit to the cruelty and oppression of the income tax, they deserve to suffer it. It should henceforth be *the* question at the hustings, and then, probably, Mr. Gladstone may revise his decision.

THIS day will be read to her Majesty's faithful Commons one of those disjointed and ungrammatical compositions, by usage called Queen's Speeches. It is an old form, which must be got through somehow, and is an illustration of the art of speaking and yet saying nothing. Of course, her Majesty rejoices to receive the strongest assurances of friendship from all foreign potentates, and especially from her faithful ally, the Emperor of the French. That Imperial master of 700,000 armed soldiers is full of "scorn "at the distrust" universally felt of his policy. He is equipping the Gloire, and trying her propulsive power, simply for the purpose of developing the internal resources of France. However, he furnishes abundant expressions of peaceful meaning, and her Majesty is quite right to accept them, and give assurances in turn.

But her Majesty is afflicted—as who is not?—at the terrible massacre of the Christians which has taken place in Syria. She, like every feeling man among her subjects, will desire that punishment may be inflicted on the guilty; and that the Government of Syria may be so defined as to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe again. So far her Majesty may speak, but her Ministers will boast of their subserviency to France. In concert, of course, with the Great European Powers, and with the unwilling assent of the Porte, France has already occupied Syria only to strengthen the Sultan's command by a six months' occupation. A convention is signed, and we are required to believe that the man who tears up treaties will observe a convention, and that he whose intervention at Rome has lasted eleven years will be contented with six months' supremacy in Syria.

A good deal may be made of the treaty with France, if we take hopes and anticipations into our account. As yet, our people have not acquired a taste for French wines, nor have the French manifested any very strong desire to purchase our manufactures. Nothing will be said of the silk weavers thrown out of employment, or of the lace makers' sufferings. All may be excused under Gladstonian phraseology, concerning the infallibility of Free Trade, the duty of sacrificing self to gain the amity of neighbouring nations, and stretching out the hand of friendship across the straits, &c., &c.

Lord John Russell cannot debate much upon the inestimable blessings of his abortion of Reform, though he may, for the tenth time, declare he has a measure ready. He cannot bring in any favourite sentence from his constitutional histories; but, as he is Foreign Secretary, and his vanity must be humoured, he will be indulged with a paragraph about Italy, and popular rights, and constitutional liberty. He may speak of the anxious deliberations of the Ministry—deliberations which consist chiefly in letting matters take their own course. The policy of non-intervention ought to meet with a laudation, but it need not be explained that non-intervention means the permiting the power which first gave motion to the Italian movement to guide its revolutions pretty much as he pleases. Another clap-trap may be borrowed from the "crash in China," as the promise of a wide field for British commerce will probably be found, should our Foreign Secretary introduce the names of China and Japan.

The Commons deserve to be thanked for the liberality with which they have granted the supplies for the current year. Seventy-five millions, in time of peace, really requires some favourable acknowledgment. It is unfortunate, however, that nearly half of this amount is exhausted for military preparations in the midst of the most pacificatory assurances, and that five millions have been thrown to France to induce her to keep quiet while we are fortifying our coasts against her. Perhaps Sir C. Wood will insist upon an Indian paragraph, and may extol the financial policy which has sent India into the Stock market as a borrower, to cover a deficiency of seven millions.

As to the rest, if the Queen delivered the Speech in person, we know with what emphasis and feeling she would express her confidence in a benign Providence, and her trust that the earth may bring forth its fruits in good season. As it is, that portion of the Speech will be mumbled out by a nominee of that Ministry whose most influential supporter longs for a bad harvest and a cruel season, that class may rise against class, and that the ancient landmarks of our Constitution may be swept away by a Democratic inundation.

The *Times* on the last debate of the Session:—

It is unpleasant to be deceived, but still more unpleasant to be undeceived. Every one has read of, and many, alas! have felt, that period of life when the passions of youth have cooled, when its illusions have vanished, when things appear just as they are, without colour, and without exaggeration, or even a little worse than they are. This is a time of much grumbling and infinite discontent, when man pleases not nor woman either, when the salt of existence has lost its savour, and we have nothing left wherewithal to salt it. The person suffering under this visitation of hypochondria probably views it in a very different light. His own ill-humour and disappointment he is apt to regard as the result of a stoical or rather cynical philosophy, and mistakes the sourness of his own mind for elevation and comprehensiveness of view.

Such we apprehend to be the morbid condition under which Sir G. Bowyer is at this moment labouring. He has had for many years a vision of Italy, and that vision has become dear to, and inseparable from, his highest aspirations. He has seen her "great, glorious, and free" under the mild guidance of an infallible Pontiff, who infuses into the secular business of Government the pure wisdom and the all-inclusive charity which he has learnt from his sacred vocation, and who strengthens the aspirations of his subjects for a Paradise beyond the grave, by affording them as lively an image as human frailty will permit of an earthly Elysium. Tuscany has been "mildly governed" by her legitimate Sovereign, who has had no other fault than being too good for his people. Naples has a liberal King who, in the fulness of liberality of his royal heart, and without the slightest compulsion, external or internal, grants his people liberty of the press, the right of bearing arms, and a free constitution. Parma has been uniformly well governed, at least since her last duke was murdered; and Modena is justly celebrated for the advanced liberalism of her duke, and the excellence of his administration. Such was the happy state of the Italian Peninsula, recalling the glorious days of old Saturn, when, behold, a change suddenly arises. It is not that Austria is overthrown by France; oh! no; such an event could not, of course, influence the future of a nation founded on the rock of the Papacy, and obeying no other behests than those which she receives from patriotic and paternal Princes. But Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell and others, greatly envying the happy state of this favoured region, make inflammatory speeches in the House of Commons; the press catches the contagion; a ferment is excited in the minds of the people; a fiend in human shape arises in the form of the pirate Garibaldi, and all this happiness is destroyed, and the Eden of the universe, the abode of peace, enlightenment, and contentment, is involved in the flames of a sanguinary revolution. How can Sir G. Bowyer, who, as a Knight of Malta, may fairly consider himself as a prominent bulwark of this happy order of things, refrain from deep grief at seeing these things? In vain Lord Palmerston assures him that he has no hand in the enterprise of Garibaldi, that he never spoke of it in terms of exultation, and that, if the said Garibaldi does succeed in Naples, it must be due entirely to the widespread discontent which the rule of its admirable Prince has created, and not by his own strength. In vain does Sir G. Bowyer strive to find solace in the thought that the King of Naples has the fullest right to hang Garibaldi, if he can catch him. The galling thought will recur that it is far more likely Garibaldi will catch the King of Naples than that the King of Naples will catch Garibaldi; and that as for hanging, the less said of that ill-omened word in these days, when thousands are panting to wreak a bloody vengeance on the tyrants who have so long trampled on them, the better. We admit that, according to existing appearances, Sir G. Bowyer's woes are inconsolable. But let him have patience. Who knows what time may have in store for him? Austrian bayonets still bristle behind the Quadrilateral; the Italians in the intoxication of their triumph may venture an attack, and lose all as they have won all. The exiled sbirri may return to Naples; the dungeons may once more be fitted up for the reception of all that is brave and noble in the country; the affairs of the Pope may yet revive, his authority rests on a solid and self-supporting foundation of human prejudice and ignorance; the inquisition sleeps, but is not dead; Antonelli is vigilant and dexterous, and Sir G. Bowyer may yet live to sing *Nunc Dimittis* over the extinguished ashes of that flame of Italian liberty which now burns so brightly and blazes so high.

Turning from the disconsolate champion of the Papacy, we have much pleasure in recognising the truth and justice of the remarks of Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Kingslake, on Friday night, receiving, as they do, confirmation from the assent or silence of Lord Palmerston. It is quite true that the annexation of Savoy has been purchased very dearly by the French Government. We are told this trifling accession of territory may be regarded with much favour by a nation which no amount of misery or slaughter seems able to cure of the fatal lust for territorial aggrandisement. The Emperor may, by taking Savoy and Nice, have seated himself more firmly on the throne. That is quite possible. But beyond the frontiers of France the feeling that has been created is coldly rendered by the cautious and diplomatic term of "distrust." The feeling is something far more active and energetic than distrust. It is the desire for mutual support and assistance; it has breathed life and some sort of energy into the torpid and disunited frame of Germany. It has taught Austria more powerfully than the carnage of Solferino, that she can only exist by modifying her system of stupid and objectless repression. It has convoked a council of the empire, which may, perhaps, be the faint and doubtful dawn of a better and brighter day. It has roused Prussia to the defects of her military system, and taught her to consider how she is to meet the Zouaves with a force little superior to ordinary militia. It has drawn Austria and Prussia together. It has excited the patriotic feelings of Belgium and the energetic protests of Switzerland. And in England it has done much to dissipate the dream of a cordial alliance, to which we have clung so fondly and so perseveringly, and set us seriously to work, as Mr. Kingslake truly remarks, to prepare for all the worst evils of war. These things the annexation of Savoy has done. If any one wishes to measure the amount of the change, let him compare the speech of Lord Palmerston on Friday evening with his former speeches when any attempt was made to inspire distrust of the Emperor of the French. Perhaps when these matters begin to be better understood in France the nation may see how high a price must be paid for these territorial acquisitions, and how impossible it is to combine at the same time the security and regard of neighbouring States, which wait upon a peaceful and honourable policy, with the gratification of those empty dreams of ambition which the disasters and miseries of the First Empire seemed for a time to have eradicated, but which the false policy of Louis Philippe and the aggressive attitude of the present Government of France have only too fully revived.

THE JULLIEN FESTIVAL.

The fame of a great man long outlives his life, and his memory is perpetuated by a grateful country. So it is with the memory of Mons. Jullien. The concert last evening, in the Rotundo, for the benefit of his widow, evidenced in a striking manner of how high in the estimation of the citizens of Dublin is genius held, and how deep is their sympathy for the sorrowing. After a brilliant musical career fraught with many vicissitudes, Jullien died, in the zenith of his fame. He did not rich in worldly wealth, but rich in the acquisition of professional knowledge, which, for the cause of musical science, it is to be regretted he was unable to transmit. In justice to his genius he has been called the prince of conductors, and few who have heard the *corps* of instrumentalists whom he led, will not deny to him the flattering appellation. His widow is now giving concerts in the Rotundo, and in her cause she has enlisted the services of an illustrious nobleman, and justly celebrated amateur, the Prince Galitzin, who is conducting the concerts. He is one of the first dignitaries of the Muscovite Empire, and a scion of one of the oldest and most influential Russian families. Deeply devoted to music, he appears to have studied it with fervour, until he acquired a profound knowledge of the vocal art. It is said that at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., in Moscow, a choir which the Prince trained excited greater interest by their performance than the ceremonial of coronation itself. A London morning paper thus speaks of him in connection with Madame Jullien's concerts:—"What reasons may have induced a Russian Prince—the son of that Prince Nicolas Galitzin for whom Beethoven composed three of his last and finest quartetts—to get up a public concert in the metropolis of this free country, advertise it in the public journals, and direct it bodily and spiritually himself, we are wholly unable to guess. All we can pretend to do is to speak of it according to its deserts as a musical entertainment, judged from which point of view it may be pronounced one of the most original and interesting ever heard in England. The result, however, whatever may have been the speculations in advance, satisfied all present that they had done well in coming; for a more genuine and unequivocal success could hardly have been achieved. The audience were not merely pleased, they were fairly in raptures with every piece." This language may be truthfully applied to the concert of last evening. Every portion of the spacious Round Room was crowded. His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle and suite were present, and a large number of the gentry resident in Dublin. The concert, in a musical point of view, was worthy of those held under the direction of the *baton* of Jullien in his palmiest days. The orchestra was composed of the members of his band, many trained by himself, and musicians of rare ability. It opened with the overture "Tampa," which was performed by the entire band in a brilliant manner. The beautiful valse "Il Bachio," famous from the vivacious warbling of Madlle. Piccolomini, was performed [illegible] special desire. If Arditti could have heard, he never would have had more reason to be proud of his sparkling composition. It was *encored.* Miss Poole, assisted, she sang the "Minstrel Boy" with considerable effect. She was encored, and narrowly escaped another in Balfe's pretty song of the [illegible] "The surprise," a spirited polka, the composition of Prince Galitzin, was also *encored.* Jullien's "Last Valse" was performed in a manner to increase its effect and brillancy. The second portion of the concert comprised some exquisite *morceaux,* and concluded with Jullien's galop "The Assault." A *corps* of the Coloured Ministrels at the close performed a selection of their choral melodies. The next concert will take place to-day, and the concluding one this evening. They are the most attractive held in the city for some years past, and few lovers of music should permit the festival to pass without attending them.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 25.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove yesterday to the Derrie Sheel, and rode up to the top of Muich Daie, and visited Loch Avon on their way down.

The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past nine a.m., and returned at ten in the evening.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Privy Council on Monday, at Balmoral.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Sir George Grey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, accompanied by Lord and Lady Adolphus Vane Tempest, and suite, proceeded to Garron Tower on Friday, for the autumnal residence there.

William M'Cormick, Esq., M.P., has been appointed a Magistrate for the county Derry, on the recommendation of Acheson Lyle, Esq., Lieutenant of the county.

LORD CLYDE.—Lord Clyde left London on Thursday for Vichy, the mineral waters of which have been recommended to his lordship as a most powerful restorative after the relaxing effects of his Indian campaign.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., and lady, have arrived at Tervoe, from London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, M.P., has arrived at Croom Castle.

Lord James and Lady Rachael Butler, family, and suite, have arrived from Eccleston-square, London, at Drumcondra Castle, county of Dublin, where they intend to pass the autumn.

The Countess of Caledon and her son, the Earl of Caledon, are now staying at Derg Lodge, county Tyrone, recently purchased for his lordship from the heirs of the late Sir Robert Ferguson.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the Hon. Miss Flower, eldest daughter of Viscount Ashbrook, Durrow, Queen's County, is to be married next month to Major Blakeney, nephew to General Sir Edward Blakeney.—*Leinster Express.*

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lord and Lady Dunally, the Hon. H. O'C. Prittie, the Hon. Miss Prittie, and suite, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Clayton Browne, Mr. R. C. Browne, and suite; Captain and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. H. and Master Hamilton, Mr. Bollands and party, (6); Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Cassin, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Kane; Messrs. Davis, Byrne, Anderson, Redmond, &c., &c. Departures—Lord Kilmaine, for England; Lady Nugent and family, for Ballinlough Castle; Mr. Adams, Mrs. Blennerhassett and family, for Shircock; Mr. and Mrs. Odlum, for Navan; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, for Limerick; Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Kearney, for Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Maude, for Enniskillen.

ARCHERY.—A meeting of the Carlow Archers was held at Ballykealey, the seat of John J. Lecky, Esq., on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of contending for a set of prizes, presented through the kindness and liberality of Mrs. Lecky. There was a large attendance, though the weather was very unpropitious, and the wind being high, militated against the scores of the archers. The first prize—a challenge, to be won a second time—was a beautiful and valuable cameo brooch and was awarded on this occasion to Mrs. Pakenham for the highest score. The second prize—A silver arrow for the hair, by Miss A. Watson, and the prize for the best gold, was awarded to Miss J. Watson, and consisted of a necklet and bracelet of Roman beads. The Gentleman's prize—a letter weight, of Italian marble with lizard, was won by Captain Pakenham.

THE KILKENNY ARCHERS.—This society held its meeting for shooting practice at Johnswell, the other day, which, notwithstanding the severity of the weather was extremely well attended. Amongst those present we noticed—Lady Langrishe, Miss R. Langrishe, and Miss Lyster; Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe; Mr. and Mrs. Connellan and family; Miss Langrishe and Miss E. Cottingham; Captain and Mrs. Langrishe; Mrs. Golding, Miss Noble, Miss Hume, Miss Cottingham, Mr. Hume and Mr. Craig; the Misses Sandys; Miss Barton; Mr. and Mrs. H. de Montmorency; Miss de Montmorency and Mr. R. de Montmorency; the Misses Stevenson; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. and the Misses Langrishe, Dublin; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ford; Mrs. Synge, Miss Smith, and the Misses Tottenham; Mr. and Miss A. Milward; Mr. H. Fleming, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. Clarke, Mr. R. Langrishe, &c., &c., &c. The targets were pitched at 1 p.m., and shooting was kept up with spirit until 5 p.m., when the company separated for their homes. We were glad to see such a gathering on an ordinary practice day, as it proved that these meetings would be as popular as ever if the weather permitted; but when the chief topic of local news we have had to record for some time past has been the extreme severity of the weather, extraordinary floods, &c., it is not to be expected that out-door meetings could go on successfully. Several new members were admitted this day, and the committee announced that the second prize meeting of the season should be held on Wednesday, the 12th September.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, will hold his annual visitation of those two latter dioceses in the church of Ballinasloe, on Thursday next, the 30th August. A numerous attendance of the clergy is expected, as subjects of considerable importance are to be brought under their collective deliberation.

The constitution of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners remains unchanged. The bench of bishops will continue to be represented by four of their body, who are to be nominated by the Queen. At present the Lord Bishops of Meath, Tuam, and Ossory, have seats at the board. There has been a vacancy since the death of the late Bishop of Derry.

A prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Frederick Peel, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. The vacant appointment is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, held a confirmation in the parish church of Castleconnell, on Thursday week, and, notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the day, a large number of young persons, of both sexes, assembled to participate in that rite.

Under the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Amendment Act, every parish clerk and sexton will be removable by the minister, with the consent of the bishop, for any cause which the said minister and bishop shall deem sufficient.

The Army.

The 25th Regiment, or the Borderers, are under orders to proceed to Ireland from Gibraltar, and will be conveyed to Kingstown by the Himalaya.

The Royal Scots Greys are now quartered at Island Bridge Barracks, in succession to the 15th Hussars, who have moved to Cahir.

The 4th, or Queen's Own, Light Dragoons, who formed a section of the glorious "Six Hundred," at Balaklava, have succeeded at Portobello Barracks the 3rd, or King's Own, of Indian celebrity, who are removed to Dundalk and the North of Ireland.

The 1st Dragoons, or Royals, have detached three troops from Dublin to Newbridge and the Curragh.

The detachment of the 8th (King's Own) arrived from India on board the Lady Clarendon, are hourly expected to arrive at Portsmouth, and will be stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, until the arrival of head-quarters from India, which, according to present arrangements, will be stationed in the south-west district.

The Navy.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains on the Retired List—William Robinson, who entered the navy November, 1811; William Maxwell, who entered the navy in May, 1810; and John James Keeling, who entered the navy in May, 1804.

Acting Lieutenant to be Lieutenant—Charles Johnson Vidal, who was mate of the Lyra, 9, screw sloop, at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1st February, 1859, until promoted to acting lieutenant, 19th August, 1859.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander Frederick Thomas Chetham Strode, 1854, to the Eagle, 50, at Portsmouth, commissioned as a training ship.

Lieutenants—Lumley Woodyear Peyton, 1846, to be chief officer in command of the Penzance Coast-guard station; Francis Hewson, 1853, to be additional of the Hogue, 60, at Portland, for service in the Harpy tender; Alexander Thistlethwayte Collier, 1859, to the Cæsar, 90, in the Mediterranean.

Master—George Arthur Stabb, to be chief officer in command of the Garrah Haven, Coast-guard Station.

Second Masters—Colman Mark Hammond, 1859, to the Avon, 1, paddle, at Davenport; Thomas Henry Hayman, to the Lizard, 1, paddle, at Sheerness; John Williams, to the Rhadamanthus, 2, paddle, at Woolwich.

Master Assistants—Percy C. Smith, to the Emerald, 51, at Portsmouth; John M. Lloyd, to the Diadem, 32, Channel squadron.

Midshipman—Charles S. Broome, to the Diadem.

A rumour has been for some days in circulation in Woolwich Arsenal to the effect that Sir William Armstrong was about to resign the superintendence of the Rifled Ordnance Department; and on Saturday it was announced as a fact that, although his resignation had not been accepted by the Government, the Secretary of State for War had requested him to retain his post until the close of the present session of Parliament, when a new arrangement would be finally made. It is supposed that the long contemplated, intention of reappointing a Director-General of Artillery, which has been strongly recommended by the Military Organisation Committee, will be acted upon, and that Col. Tulloh, the present Inspector-General, will receive the appointment, uniting under one head the Director-Generalship of Artillery and the manufacturing branches of the arsenal throughout. In addition to the above announcement, it is stated that the superintendence of the royal gun factories will be assumed in chief by Mr. John Anderson, the present resident or assistant superintendent, who has carried out with perfect success the absolute direction of the department, with an occasional visit only of Sir William Armstrong since its foundation under the new system.

LADY HAVELOCK.—Lady Havelock is at present, with the younger members of her family, the guest of Joseph Mitchell, Esq., C.E., at Inverness. Her ladyship attended Divine service in the Free High Church on Sabbath last.

Militia.

The Fermanagh (Light Infantry) Regiment will march from the Royal Barracks at nine o'clock a.m., this day (Tuesday), under the command of Major E. Archdall, to the Amiens'-street Terminus, thence per special train, at half-past ten o'clock, for Enniskillen, for the purpose of being disembodied.

SUDDEN DEATH OF H. R. DENTON, ESQ.—H. R. Denton, barrister-at-law, for many years revising barrister in North Wales, died rather suddenly at his house in Wicklow, on yesterday morning. He had not been well for some days previously, but determined to leave on Sunday for Wales, and whilst dressing for that purpose, fell backwards, and was taken up insensible. He however recovered his speech and sensibility, and survived the fall about one hour. The learned gentleman possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood, and was descended from the Eton family, noted in Wicklow for their extensive charities, in connection with places for divine worship, Scripture schools [illegible] Denton. It is not known, until the arrival of Dr. [illegible] will be [illegible] to the deceased, whether the remains will be [illegible] vault in W[illegible] in the Eton vault or taken to the family [illegible]

THE LATE [illegible]—*From a Correspondent.*—[illegible] AT HOLYROOD PARK.—On Saturday morning [illegible] the prisoner T[illegible] was given for the liberation of [illegible] rities that no evidence being considered by the authorities had been obtained. [illegible] sufficient to justify his committal [illegible] prisoner within three [illegible] of identification of the fact that on his clothing [illegible] before the murder, and the found (which, considering [illegible] of blood was to be [illegible] was found, was to be expec[illegible] in which deceased [illegible] the authorities [illegible] no alternative [illegible] the real culprit), left sooner. Evidence is wanting to liberate the prisoner. regiment (1[illegible]th Dragoons) direc[illegible] any other of the deed, but the authorities are still [illegible] the atrocious [illegible] tion of the painful matter. The [illegible] investigation was buried on Saturday.

EXCESSIVE HEAT AT MALTA.—Our [illegible] deceased dent, under date of the 31st of August, reports the spongometer as having, for a week previous, [illegible] from 88 to 96 degrees, with light winds and calms [illegible] so hot a season had not been experienced [illegible] There had been several fatal cases of fever among [illegible] natives, but upon the whole the garrison was healthy. A very prudent sanitary precaution had been adopted on board the ships of war in port, under the consideration [illegible] command of Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., the senior naval officer in port, with the best results. The usual routine of exercising guns, sails, and such like, is judiciously deferred to the cool of the evening, when the heat of the day is deprived of its extreme intensity. It would be very desirable that a like system be adopted by the lieutenant-general commanding the military in garrison.—*Globe.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MONDAY.—Although the Ministers declared, in last sitting of the committee of 21 members of the Council of the Empire, that the Government had no objection to the Hungarian programme being discussed and submitted to the vote of the committee, it is nevertheless certain that the German party are preparing a counter programme, to be also submitted for discussion by the Council of the Empire, assembled in full sitting. M. Vonsechen will present the report in the name of the minority of the committee, while Count Clam Martinez is the reporter of the majority. It is expected that the full sittings of the Council of the Empire will not be resumed before the 1st of September, as the struggle between the majority and minority of the committee will decide the future destinies of the empire. The reporters have demanded a full week for drawing up reports of such great importance.

SICILY—OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

MESSINA, AUG. 24.—The two Neapolitan frigates, Melendiza and Brigante, have surrendered at discretion. We are masters of the arms, artillery, horses, and materials of war, and of the fort of Pizzo.

The above confirms the telegram from Palermo published this morning.

THE POPE AND ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

ROME, MONDAY, AUG. 27.—The Pope is said to have expressed to the Duke of Grammont his readiness to agree to the proposal of the Italian Confederation.

PARIS, MONDAY.—Count Mullineau, First Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Prince Metternich, who is about to proceed to his estate in Bohemia, on six weeks' leave of absence.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer La Plata, Capt. Weller, with the above mails arrived here at 5-30 p.m. to-day. She brings 105 passengers, and 686,114 dols. in specie. No news of importance from the West India Islands. A slight earthquake occurred at St. Thomas on 31st July; damages inconsiderable. Dates from Valparaiso 18th July, Callao 28th. At Chili business was dull, and the market well supplied with European goods. Freights to Europe, £3. Exchange on London, 90 days, 45½.

In Callao an attempt had been made to shoot the President. A large number of gold dollars were in circulation in the country of Guatemala, and great dissatisfaction was caused by the increasing debasement of the silver money. Cochineal crop is small, but of very good quality. The weather at Barbadoes continued very unfavourable for planters. The market was well supplied with breadstuffs. The weather was exceedingly favourable at Trinidad for the planters.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—The Hamburg and American Company's steamer Saxonia, Captain Elliers, from New York on the 15th inst., has arrived. She brings 124 passengers for Hamburg. The news brought by the Saxonia has been anticipated.

BANQUET TO MESSRS. LEVER AND ROEBUCK, IN GALWAY.

The banquet to Messrs. Lever and Roebuck took place last evening.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length by Messrs. Lever, Roebuck, Father Daly, and other gentlemen.

The proceedings did not terminate till a late hour.

MAIL NEWS.

The La Plata, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at 3 p.m.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

The inquiry by the coroner's jury has been further adjourned to Friday next.

STAFFORDSHIRE RACES.

Tamworth Plate—Libellius, 1st; Adelaide, 2nd; Lady Bird, 3rd. Six ran.

Staffordshire Stakes—Ramises, 1st; Moorcock, 2nd. Eight ran.

LICHFIELD RACES.

City Plate—Greenwich, 1st; Lena Rivers, 2nd; Lord Jersey, 3rd. Four ran.

Champion—Lawyer, 1st; Sacerdos, 2nd. Three ran.

COPELAND HANDICAP.

Athos, 1st; Phibennel, 2nd; Griffin, 3rd.

CITY BETTING.

9 to 4 against Thormanby (taken); 9 to 2 against Sabreur (taken); 7 to 1 against Tritpard (taken); 2 to 1 against Umpire (taken); 1 to 1 against Sweetsauce (offered); 25 to 1 against St. Albans (offered).

STOCKTON HANDICAP.

5 to 1 against Bivouac (taken); 3 to 1 against Hepoca (taken); 6 to 1 against First Lord (taken).

TATTERSALL'S.

4 to 1 against Sabreur (taken freely); 13 to 2 against Wizard (offered); 9 to 1 against Sweetsauce (taken); 10 to 1 against Umpire (offered); 10 to 1 against St. Albans (taken); 10 to 1 against Tom Bowline (offered). Even on Bivouac.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—5 to 2 agst Thormanby (offered); 5½ to 1 agst Sabreur (offered); 6 to 1 agst Wizard (offered); 10 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (taken); 35 to 1 agst High Treason (taken).

LIBRARY SOCIETY, 19 NEW-ROW SOUTH.—A lecture will be delivered this evening, in the rooms of this society, by Professor Cameron, M.R.I.A. Subject—"Light." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visitors admitted free.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday afternoon, at the three o'clock special religious service, the Rev. John Hall was the preacher. The attendance was more than ordinarily large, the well-known and widely appreciated ability of the preacher having, doubtless, attracted many. The service was commenced with singing the 100th Psalm, after which the preacher engaged in prayer, and concluded by beseeching that the services of the Hall might be made productive of good to the souls of all attending there, and also that the country may be favoured with fine weather for the coming harvest. Mr. Hall commenced by saying that as he would be followed by his reverend friend near him (Mr. Black) from the North, he should content himself by calling their attention to a few passages of Holy Writ, and by making a few remarks upon them. The first passage he would call their attention to was in the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, beginning at the first verse:—"And you hath He quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins; wherein, in times past, ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience: among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of the flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others." He said any one who looked at a battle field the day after the battle had been fought, and saw the blood-stained earth, dead soldiers, shattered guns, and mutilated war horses lying about, must be deeply impressed with the frightfulness of the scene. The spectator could not but be deeply moved. Were a trumpeter to come forth and blow his trumpet, no hand would be raised of the thousands of those lying about, nor no warrior would start to his feet at its sound. No; its tones would be allowed to die away in the far distance, without any movement taking place among the warriors lying upon the field. They were, he said, lying there slain, the victims of death and the Evil One. Now, the world spiritually presented a somewhat similar scene. Souls were lying all about it, dead in trespasses and sins. They had been slain by the power of the Prince of the Air and could as little rise to spiritual life by their own efforts as the dead on the field of battle could rise to life at the sound of the trumpet. They walked according to the customs of this world, and were dead in trespasses and sins. Although they might have bodily and mental life, yet their spirits were dead to the things of God and of Eternal Life. How was it, it might be asked, that they had brought this destruction upon themselves? Why, simply, by walking according to the customs of this world. They need not at all be singular, but just walk as did others of the world which was according to the Power of the Prince of the Air. Though the children of disobedience were all walking according to this power, yet they were told in the third verse that believers had once walked according to the same power, and that their conversation had been the same likewise. Thus, although they were at present in a state of spiritual death, yet believers were also once in the same condition. How many there might be in that state in the Hall that afternoon he could not take upon him to say, but he heard there were many walking according to the customs of this world. The preacher here exhorted them to leave off so walking, and to come to God who was rich in mercy, and would quicken their souls by grace through the Saviour. Some might say, "Well, I'll do so, but I will wait until I am in my own church, and then I will seek grace to walk according to the ways of the Lord, and to get my soul quickened." Another might desire to put it off till he was in his own chamber, or until some affliction came upon him, or until he was cast upon a bed of sickness. But that was not the right way. They ought to come in their natural state—as that of sinners—and seek it through the Saviour. God was under no obligation to save any one out of Jesus. He it was who had satisfied the claims of the justice of God, and it was only through Him that their souls could get spiritually quickened. Oh! might God help them to seek Jesus that afternoon. He next drew attention to the way in which pardon was to be received, and read the 19th and [illegible] verses of the 3rd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the [illegible], in which it is stated that the deeds of the Law [illegible] to be done by those who were under it, and that [illegible] law was no flesh to be justified, but only [illegible] which was given through the [illegible] the Lord Jesus. Though it was impossible [illegible] to be saved by the deeds of the Law, [illegible] sufficient to stop the mouths of [illegible] to rest satisfied with its observances [illegible] to them by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and they could only get it by coming to God through Him. He (Jesus) had satisfied all the claims of His justice, and by going to Him through Jesus they were approaching Him in a way honourable to Him and His attributes of justice, &c. He next drew attention to how they were to become partakers of His righteousness, which, by coming to Him, not as the priests and the Sadducees had come to Him, but as Peter, and John, and Mary Magdalene, and the dying thief, which was in faith. To as many as come to Him in the above way He will give them power to become the sons of God. They will be adopted into His family. Regeneration was the work of the Holy Spirit, and cannot be obtained by rites and ordinances practised by ministers. It was God who would give them it, and not man who could procure it. He wondered if he should ask those then present who wished to get this righteousness from the Lord to stand up, how many there would be. They were told, in the 10th chapter of Romans, that if they confessed with their mouths the Lord Jesus, and believed in their hearts that God had raised them from the dead, they should be saved; for with the mouth confession is made unto salvation, and with the heart man believeth unto righteousness. None of them could tell how soon their hour of death might come, and he would therefore beseech them to prepare themselves to be fit for it. They did not know but even then the dart might be about to be thrown which would cut them down, or that the arrow was being fitted to the string which would pierce them to the heart. It was little thought that such was the case in that little quiet church in Sligo, where the youthful minister was visited by death while in the midst of his sermon. Neither he nor they could tell how soon their own case might be the same; and he would beseech of them to be prepared for it by coming to the Lord. Last week, he had been in the town of Dalkey, when a policeman stopped him in the street, to ask if he would go in to attend an inquest to be held on the body of a man who had dropped down dead. The verdict was, doubtless, that he (the man) had died from natural causes. Oh! (said Mr. Hall) there would be one day a great inquest which they must all attend, and he feared that the verdict returned in the case of many would not be, "Died from natural causes." The verdict should be, "Died eternally from having lived after the customs of this world, and the power of the Prince of the Air—died eternally from neglecting to come to Jesus, as their Saviour and Redeemer, and setting God at defiance." Their sentence would be, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." He concluded by beseeching them to take these things well to the heart, and to ponder them secretly in their closets. The discourse was delivered in a clear, calm, and impressive manner, which commanded the deepest attention from the large auditory. The Rev. Mr. Black, a clergyman from the North, also addressed the assembly, chiefly upon the way in which the great Revival had been brought about in the North, and the characteristics attending its development. He had been in the Hall last Tuesday evening, and from what he had seen, he verily believed that the same characteristics were to be observed here in Dublin now as had preceded the work of conversion in the North. One great leading characteristic had been that of prayer, and from what he had seen in this city, he believed that a Revival would take place amongst us also. The service was concluded with singing and the blessing about five o'clock, the two addresses having protracted the service to that hour, when the large assemblage broke up.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—We are glad to be able to state that the anticipations of a few turbulent would-be democratic enthusiasts, as to the renewal of Donnybrook Fair, have proved ill-founded. Yesterday, above all days in the week, when a crowd might have been expected, the little plot of ground allotted to the ghost of Old Donnybrook, had a few ragged urchins scattered here and there who were joined in the evening by a few of the lowest class in our city. The penny shows played to empty houses; it was in fact, a continued rehearsal with them, while the rifle shooting for nuts and cakes, almost ceased. The jarvies, too, gave up the practice (finding it would not pay) of looking for fares, and it was only when they were tempted with a load, were they induced to run the risk of violating the police regulations. Donnybrook is emphatically defunct, and the occasional signs of animation which it shows are but the twitchings of the fatal stab which law, morality, and public order have given it. There was no rioting or disturbance of any kind. The police were present in great force, ready to suppress the slightest disorder, and shortly after eight o'clock the little plot of ground, and the road leading to it, were almost as still as a churchyard.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALLINASLOE CATTLE SHOW.—At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Ballinasloe Farming Society, to be held on Wednesday next, the expediency of altering the date fixed for the annual exhibition will be considered. The cattle show and annual dinner have been fixed to take place in Tuam, on Wednesday, Sept. 19th; but when this appointment was made, it was understood that the line of railway from Athenry to Tuam would by that time be open for traffic. It now appears that the line will not be open so soon; and it has, in consequence, been proposed to postpone the show. In the propriety of this course we entirely concur. The day already fixed is moreover a fast day of the Roman Catholic Church, on which gentlemen of that persuasion could not reasonably be expected to attend a public dinner. The day selected should be one which would the most generally suit the convenience of all parties. Taking into account the lateness of the season, and the backward state of the harvest, we agree with those who think the exhibition should be postponed until after the October fair—say to Tuesday, October 16th. The line to Tuam would then be open, so that there would be sufficient facility for the conveyance of stock and manufactures to the show. We have reason to believe that such an arrangement would be generally acceptable, and it would undoubtedly ensure a better attendance at the exhibition. We have no doubt the committee on Wednesday next will give the subject due consideration.—*Western Star.*

TROTTING-MATCHES AT BELFAST.—A trotting-match for ten pounds came off on Saturday morning, from the second to first mile-stone on the Carrickfergus Road, between Mr. Pentland's brown mare Jane and Mr. D. Martin's white mare Milkwoman. They trotted in outside cars, carrying two passengers and the driver. At fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, on the signal being given, the white mare went away at a good pace, followed closely by the brown mare. After going half the distance the brown mare took up the running, went up to and passed the white mare, and continued to lead till within a short distance of the post, when a car on the road being too close to the brown mare's side the driver had to pull off, the white mare came with a rush, and won by about three lengths—time, four minutes ten seconds; and, considering the state of the road and the nature of the vehicle for trotting-matches, the pace was fast. Many thousands of spectators were present, all of whom quietly dispersed. Four o'clock the same evening was set apart to run the same race, when Mr. Martin's mare came in the winner considerably in advance of Mr. Pentland's.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN BELFAST.—Saturday evening, an old man, named Samuel Ferguson, aged 72 years, attempted to take his own life in the most cool and deliberate manner, and it may be said effected his purpose, as there was not the slightest hope of his life being spared since the occurrence. It appears that he fired off a pistol with the muzzle placed right against the crown of his head, and by holding the weapon perpendicular the ball was sent direct down into his brain, and it is supposed to be lodged somewhere in the skull. He resided with his son at Donegall-pass, and it is said despondency of spirits drove him to commit the act which must now terminate in his death. It appears he had been for some time an inmate of the workhouse, and the guardians finding that his children could and would support him, discharged him, and it appears that a feeling of his entire dependence upon others—even though his children—tended to cause him to despond, and under the influence of this feeling, it seems, he attempted to cause his own death as described.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CORK HARBOUR BOARD.—A special meeting of the Harbour Board was held on Friday, to hear an application on behalf of the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, for an indulgence of some time in the payment of the £10,000 which they are bound to pay to the Harbour Commissioners, and which became due on the 1st August. Mr. D. Donegan presided. Sir Cusack Roney, chairman, Mr. Chambers, vice-chairman, and Mr. Jameson, local solicitor of the company, attended. Mr. Ronayne, law agent to the board, read an opinion on the subject given by Mr. Thomas Jones, barrister, which was to the effect that if the board granted any delay to the company, and that any loss resulted therefrom, the members would be personally liable. After a good deal of discussion it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the law agent, with directions to take such steps as he might think prudent and safe for the rights of the commissioners and the public.—*Cork Examiner.*

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—It is intended to apply for a bill at the next session of Parliament, for the construction of another very important branch to this line—namely, from Carrigtwohill, where it will join the trunk line to Fermoy, and from thence on to Lismore. This and the branch to Queenstown will enable trains to run direct from Fermoy to Queenstown, and thus afford great facilities for the conveyance of troops from the chief military stations of the southern district to the port of embarkation. The length of the branch from Carrigtwohill will be eighteen miles, and from thence to Lismore sixteen, making altogether thirty-four miles. From Carrigtwohill to Queenstown, the distance by rail is seven miles. Sir Cusack P. Roney, chairman of the line, and Mr. Chambers, vice-chairman, visited the works yesterday, which are progressing very satisfactorily. The line will be opened up to Tivoli on the 15th of next month, and the carriages will be drawn from thence by horses, on a tramway, up to Bruin Lodge, near the station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, which will allow the 'bus conveyances to be dispensed with. The whole line will be opened up to Queenstown by the 1st of January, and also the branch to Queenstown. Arrangements were about being made for building a first-class hotel near the station at Youghal, suitable to the increased requirements which it is anticipated will be the result of railway communication, but the owner of the ground selected for the site demanded a rent of £100 a year, though the land is of a very indifferent description, and comprises only an acre altogether. The plans had been prepared, and the expense was estimated at about £6,000, but in consequence of the exorbitant ground-rent demand, the project has been abandoned for the present, and a refreshment room will be built adjoining the station.—*Cork Examiner.*

MONUMENT IN THE GLASGOW CATHEDRAL TO THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS WHO DIED IN THE CRIMEA.—One of those memorial stones which excite in the mind of the spectator feelings both of the liveliest admiration and the deepest regret has just been erected in our noble Cathedral. A marble tablet has been placed in the north wall of the Cathedral, exactly opposite the south door, to the memory of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 93rd High-

anders who bravely fell in the defence of right against might on the sanguinary fields and heights of the Crimea during the Russian war. But while this token of respect is paid to the memory of those brave-hearted and lamented men, it must have to every one who sees it a more extended signification; for it cannot but recall to the mind's eye the occasions on which the gallant 93rd, fearless of danger and confident of victory, made their portentous advance. At Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol the 93rd Highlanders played an important part, and their deeds of valour and intense devotion to the cause will not soon fade from the memories of those who read the eventful history of that mighty struggle in the East. The tablet contains the following inscription, unpretending in the slightest degree in its terms, but awakening many a bitter—many a glorious recollection:—

"Erected to the memory of Major Robert Murray Banner, Brevet-Major John Anstruther M'Cown, Lieutenants William Lear Macnish, William Turner, James Wemyss, Robert Abercromby, Edward Alfred Ball, Franklin Knight Kirby, thirteen Non-Commissioned Officers, four Drummers, and two hundred and ninety-eight Privates, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who fell in action or died during the Crimean campaign of 1854-5-6.

The tablet is surmounted by the latest efforts of our most distinguished sculptor, Mr. Steell, R.S.A., Edinburgh, whose statues of Scott, Wellington, and other works from his chisel which ornament the Scottish metropolis, gained for him the proud position he has so long occupied. Mr. Steell's friends will not be sorry to learn that his most recent production is one which, in the opinion of those who have already had an opportunity of inspecting it, excels, for chasteness of design and beauty of finish anything of the same character which he has yet attempted. There is a refreshing originality about every one of Mr. Steell's symbolical representations; and in the present commemorative work that rare and inestimable quality is not wanting. One of the 93rd Highlanders—the standard-bearer of the regiment—who has received a fatal stroke from the hand of the enemy, is represented as being supported by the goddess Fame. The body rests on the left knee of the lovely goddess, whose favour the hardy warrior sought to win; the head is thrown helplessly back, the well-known bonnet falling to the ground. His right hand hangs loosely by his side, but even in death it firmly grasps the sword which had, no doubt, stood him in good stead ere he himself was overcome. His left hand still holds steadily the banner under which he fought, and for which he gave his life's blood. The position of the figure is an exceedingly striking one, but certainly the face, as it ought to be, is the most remarkable and suggestive portion of the whole. The goddess Fame is likewise a most beautifully-executed figure. While the laurel-wreath waves proudly from the top of the standard, Fame sounds forth through her trumpet the victory which the brave soldier has gained with his life. The design of this monument is a very appropriate one, and the manner in which that design has been carried out leaves nothing to be desired. The accessories—Russian helmet, gabion, &c.—are faultless; and, altogether, the work is a most admirable one. It is cut out of very fine white marble, the purity of which adds in no small degree to the beautiful appearance of the monument, which is erected by the officers of the regiment. We believe that the colours which the regiment had when in the Crimea are to be placed on each side of the monument, and they are expected to arrive from Aberdeen, the present head-quarters of the regiment, in a day or two.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.—Down to a late hour last night the murderer or murderers—if there be more than one—of Mrs. Emsley were still at large, though some days have elapsed since the discovery of the crime. The interval has, nevertheless, been spent by the police specially charged with the secret investigation of the matter in the most sedulous labour, although as yet without any tangible result. The adjourned inquest is to be resumed this day (Monday), and people look with interest to any fresh evidence that may be adduced. On Saturday an enormous placard, emanating from the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Police, in Scotland-yard, and a copy of which is subjoined, was extensively posted about the thoroughfares in the east of London, while a duplicate was distributed in the shape of a handbill: "£300 Reward.—Murder.—Whereas, Mary Emsley, widow, has been brutally murdered at 9, Grove-road, Mile-end-road, on or about Monday, the 13th August, 1860, £100 reward will be paid by her Majesty's Government to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty person or persons; and the Secretary of State for the Home Department will advise the grant of her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual murderer, who shall give such information as shall lead to the same result. A further reward of £200 will also be paid by Mr. Ratcliff, solicitor, Dean Colet House, Stepney, to any person who shall give information as above. A mourning ring to the memory of J. Jones, who died 1830; a dark coloured pocket-book, containing an acceptance of £25; also a check on the Bank of London for £10, are missing. Information to be given to Inspector Thornton or Sergeant Tanner, detective police, Scotland-yard; or to Inspector Kerressy, Bow Police-station, K division.—Metropolitan Police-office, August 24, 1860." It has been ascertained that the check for £10 on the Bank of London, stated in the placard to be missing, was paid to Mrs. Emsley, on the day on which she was last seen alive, by Mr. Carryer, of the firm of Pickering and Carryer, operative chemists, for the rent of premises they occupied under her. A little book, in which she made entries of her rents as she collected them, is also missing. On Saturday three men, having the appearance of German Jews, called at the Police-station in Arbour-square, Stepney, and described the appearance and occupation of some persons of bad character, any one of whom they thought capable of committing such a crime, and suggested that they should be watched. To repeat that description here might possibly tend to impair the value of the information, whatever it may be. The police authorities, however, to whom the communication was made, appear to attach but little importance to it. On the Saturday previous to the murder two strange-looking men were seen by an opposite neighbour to enter the house of the deceased, where they remained about a quarter of an hour, and then left. Some time ago, when she kept a servant, a man having the appearance of a Jew hawker intruded himself into the house, and importuned her so much to buy some of his wares that she became alarmed, and went to the back door, and, by way of feint, called "Thomas," upon which he took his departure. The circumstance is said to have made a strong impression on her mind at the moment. On Saturday a gentleman from the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury went to the late residence of the deceased, and, in the company of a son of Mr. Rose, who acted as her solicitor, made a careful examination of her deeds and papers, in deference to the wish of the police authorities, in the hope of finding some document that might possibly throw light on the mystery, but without any result.—*Times.*

UNATTACHED PROMOTION BY PURCHASE.—A correspondent, a field-officer, sends us the following proposition of a very simple reform in the present system of officers purchasing unattached promotion—that is, a step of rank on half-pay, by the retirement of officers by colonisation. The case stands thus—"Major A—, of the —— Regiment, wishes to purchase an Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy [that is, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on half-pay]. His only means of so doing is by finding a lieut.-colonel who wishes to retire and colonise—a most tedious matter. When he has found one, the War Department allows the promotion to take place. In the same way a captain wishing to purchase an unattached majority, a lieutenant an unattached company, the simple solution to this *vexata questio* would be to allow half-pay officers to retire without the insuperable nuisances of colonising or waiting for an opportunity of being brought into a regiment to sell. In 1851 my proposition was followed in the case of Major Biddulph, late 1st Life Guards, on his being appointed Manager to the Queen's Household. He was allowed to obtain a lieutenant-colonel to retire without colonisation, or without waiting to be brought in to sell (*vide Gazette*, October, I think, 1851). Colonel Toovey was the officer. I have never seen a case since. In carrying out my suggestion I would suggest this 'proviso,' that the purchasing officer should be older than the retiring officer, thus assisting the half-pay list, and I am sure it would clear the half-pay list of many young lives. In addition to this advantage to the half-pay list, the boon to half-pay officers would be very, very great to be thus allowed to retire quietly, without a trip over some ocean, or the tiresome delay of waiting for an opportunity of being brought into a regiment to sell. The original intention was to obtain officers as 'settlers' in our colonies; and the Colonial Office in those days, to encourage the then so desirable an object, granted land free to these officers; but now that our colonies are so prosperous, the Colonial Office have backed out of their part of the agreement, and make officers pay for the land, though at a lower rate. What I propose is simply this—'Major A., from the —— Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel vice B., who retires'—a simple way of settling a most tiresome regulation."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The archbishops, bishops, and other persons composing the council of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have determined upon an important movement which cannot fail, in many material respects, to affect the Church of England in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. At a recent meetings of the society the vast benefits likely to accrue to the colonial church by a well-regulated system of endowments have been forced upon the attention of the members, especially in letters from the Bishops of Adelaide, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Montreal. In the first-named diocese no grant whatever is made for church purposes by the Colonial Government, and everything depends upon voluntary contributions. In Nova Scotia the Bishop's Church Society, looking forward to the time when the grants hitherto made by the society must cease or be greatly reduced, have set forth a bold scheme for an endowment fund of £40,000. The other North American dioceses are also more anxious to see some permanent, though small, provision made for the support of a Church of England ministry. Under these circumstances, after very careful consideration, it has come to the conclusion that it cannot better promote the lasting interests of the colonial church than by co-operating with the colonists in their efforts to make the church in their several dioceses to some extent independent. The society has, therefore, resolved to set apart a sum of £10,000 for this purpose, to be applied subject to the following conditions:—1. That not more than £1,000 be contributed to any one diocese. 2. That it be a condition of each grant that not less than five times the sum contributed by the society be raised from other sources. 3. That it be a further condition that the entire endowment fund be invested in securities and upon a scheme of administration to be approved of by the society.—*Morning Herald.*

TRAINING OF NAVAL CADETS.—We would suggest to the Lords of the Admiralty the propriety of appointing to the Rhadamanthus, Dee, and other vessels of the class, which are continually at sea, a certain number of naval cadets, who would there learn more of their duties in one month than when boxed up in guard-ships for a year. We know that an antiquated prejudice prevails at the Admiralty against such a step being taken; but we hope that its days are numbered, for it must be admitted on all sides that to give our young officers every opportunity of acquiring not only the rudiments of their profession, but experience in its details as early as possible, is of great importance. We are aware that the charge of these young gentlemen would add to the responsibilities of the masters commanding; but we have too high an opinion of the feeling possessed by these officers to suppose that they would throw any difficulty in the way of giving a fair trial to an experiment which, in our opinion, must result in great advantages to the lads themselves and to the service generally.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AMERICA'S RECEPTION OF ENGLAND'S PRINCE.—The most enthusiastic reports of the progress of the Prince of Wales reach us from British North America. Everywhere he is met and welcomed with a spirit of manly loyalty, which shows how strong is the bond of affection between England and her self-governed Colonies. The fervour of loyalty is stimulated by the courteous and hearty manners of the Prince, and admiration hardly keeps within the bounds of common sense. The Colonies will long cherish the memory of the visit of Albert Prince of Wales. Already, too, in the United States, a fever of excited anticipation is rising, and no end of preparations are in progress in New York to entertain and lionise the descendant of George the Third. No doubt much of this feeling is due to the estimation in which the Americans hold our Queen; but something is due to sympathy with the young Prince, and something also to respect and affection for old England, the mother of the giant empire of the West.—*Spectator.*

NETLEY ABBEY.—The restoration of Netley Abbey, on the banks of Southampton Water, is progressing. During the past week the workmen engaged in restoring the abbey discovered the grave and tombstone of one of the monks. According to the inscription on the stone, the name was John Wade, and he died in 1431. Most of the bones found in the grave crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air. An inscription has also been discovered at the base of one of the columns in the chapel, from which it appears that the abbey was built in the reign of Henry III. A large number of persons now visit the abbey to see the work of restoration going on. A small chapel is to be built by the side of the abbey, for the purpose of Divine worship.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND THE MANCHESTER MERCHANTS.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to Sir Charles Wood, expressing their "surprise and regret" at his recent statements respecting the feeling with which the establishment of protective duties is regarded in that country, and also pointing out what they consider to be the inaccuracy of his view as to the sources whence the capital is derived for the numerous spinning and weaving companies now in course of formation. It also avows "astonishment" at his endeavour to create an impression that there has actually been a reduction, instead of a heavy extension in the duties on "the principal articles of British manufacture imported into India," the fact being that the only reduction relates to goods "used by the handful of Europeans scattered over the country, and which are rarely, if ever, touched by the natives." The memorial concludes by an admonition, the necessity for which at this epoch seems one of the most anomalous circumstances ever recorded, that the progress of England in wealth, knowledge, and influence under free trade should serve as a proof of "the fatuity of pursuing a totally different policy in India."—*Times City Article.*

COAL: ITS ANCIENT USE.—When was it found? Who found it? "Naebody kens," answer the pit laddies. "Probably," suggests the most competent authority in the North, "if the subject could be fully investigated, we should find that the Chinese were the earliest coal-miners, for Marco Polo attests the general use of this substance in China in the 13th century." Antiquaries appear to be now permanently convinced that coals were occasionally used by the Romans, cinders having been found in Roman *débris* in several Roman stations. That they only availed themselves of coal for fuel when wood was not procurable in convenient quantities, is assumed from the fact that great surface seams are still apparent, close to more than one station, which present unmistakable evidence of not having been touched. The Saxons made no general use of coal; peat and timber were in sufficient abundance for their wants. But coal must have been burnt by them occasionally for particular purposes. After the Norman Conquest, cartsmiths appear to have burnt coal systematically in the pursuance of their trade. The coal trade, however, can scarcely be considered to have commenced before the year 1239, when Henry III. granted a charter to the freemen of Newcastle-on-Tyne for liberty to dig coals; and when a regular export trade was set on foot, royalty favoured the new fuel, and ten shillings' worth of it was burnt at Edward II's coronation. No sooner was coal employed by the various manufacturers of the metropolis than an outcry was raised against it, which, with but occasional intervals of quiescence, has lived down to the present day.—*Builder.*

At the yearly meeting of the Wicklow Gas Company—F. Wakefield, Esq., in the chair—It was resolved to apply the dividend of 5 per cent. towards the erection of an additional gasometer and tank, rendered necessary by the increasing demand for gas; also, to communicate with Earl Fitzwilliam relative to lighting his portion of the town of Wicklow, on such terms as, it is hoped, will ensure to his tenants the benefit of the improvement of which they have been for two years deprived, owing to a misunderstanding between his lordship and the corporation.

TORTURE IN INDIA.—Torture is occasionally resorted to for the purpose of extracting money from those who are reluctant to disgorge their dishonest gains, and for the purpose also of extracting confessions in criminal cases. One method is to place the party astride on a charpoy; his feet are then tied below with a rope as tightly as possible, thereby causing intense pain; but if this be insufficient to produce confession, water is thrown upon the ropes, which causes them to shrink to such a degree that they cut the unhappy sufferer to the bone, causing so much agony that the poor wretch at once gives up his money, or confesses to what is required from him; occasionally, it is supposed, confessing to a crime that he never committed, through sheer physical inability to support the agony inflicted. Another mode of torture is placing an iron ramrod, burning hot, between a man's thighs, whilst he is hung by his thumbs from a beam. The more common practice, however, is to place some beetles of a peculiar kind in a saucer upon the navel of the victim, binding it tightly on with a cummerband. The beetles immediately begin to gnaw the part, seeming to the wretched sufferer to be eating into his very entrails, and thereby causing him such intense agony and terror that he in a few minutes gives in.—*Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad. By E. A. Langley.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WINES.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are from Messrs. Geo. Walker and Co., 61, Edgware-road. The port (No. 1) contains less acid than is usual in port wines; the amount of sugar is also small; and the quantity of alcohol corresponds with that usually contained in port wine. The sherry (No. 2) also contains a small amount of acid, in comparison with the average quantity contained in sherry wines; the amounts of sugar and alcohol are about the same as those usually found. The claret (No. 3) is deficient in the quantity of acid usually contained in claret, the amount of sugar is about the average, and the quantity of alcohol is above the average, although not in excess of the amount found in strong claret.—HENRY MATHEWS, Analytical Chemist.—*London Medical Review.*

ANOTHER ROYAL MEETING.—Letters from Wiesbaden report the meeting in that city of the Kings of Belgium and Holland. From these letters it would appear that the ill-feeling which has been supposed to possess these rival sovereigns has altogether subsided, the meeting having lasted more than two hours, and the most friendly declarations having been made on both sides. At a very early date the King of the Netherlands will become the guest of the King of the Belgians at Brussels, and before Christmas this visit will be returned by King Leopold, who wishes to consolidate the good feeling now existing between the Royal families and the people of Belgium and Holland by accepting an invitation to visit the King at the Hague. The heartburnings and jealousies which sprung from the revolution of 1830 have passed away, and in Holland the King of the Belgians will certainly be received with heartiness and enthusiasm.—*Globe.*

THE PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—When the Duke of Orleans was on a visit to this country an unpleasant report got abroad, to the effect that the Prince of Wales had stooped to borrow money of the Duke, for which the former had given bonds, his brothers uniting with him in accepting certain liabilities. There was some delicate questioning in Parliament, and some delicately-evasive answering on this point. At length, Fox, himself, repaired to his royal pupil, and asked him directly if he had ever entered into such bonds to a foreign prince. The pupil of Fox swore that he was guiltless of such act; whereupon Fox convicted him of lying, by taking one of the bonds, bearing the signature of the Prince, from his pocket. This was bad enough, but still worse results arose out of this act of degrading folly. The other bonds were negociated in France. They were there taken up, and circulated at a heavy discount. They had been thus running on for three years, when a fermier general refused to receive them at par. The holders of them were then republicans, and these immediately denounced this particular fermier and the brother financiers of his class, as aristocrats of the most villanous quality. Thirty-one of that once money-making tribe were immediately thrown into prison; among them was Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist, and in May, 1794, the whole thirty-one suffered death under the guillotine. Thus, some jollity in Pall-mall, a little deep gambling, hard drinking, and friendly borrowing and lending of money, led to this terrible catastrophe on the Place de la Revolution. When the bonds were signed, the princes probably thought they were only injuring themselves. They were signing the death-warrants of above thirty fellow-creatures.—*Dr. Doran.*

A STRANGE BARGAIN.—When the New Zealanders first became known to Englishmen, 100 years since, they owed the worm no silk, the beast no hide, the sheep no wool; they knew not the use of metals, and were ignorant of all written characters. Unlike other savages, however, the despised baubles. Beads and trinkets were of no value in their eyes, but they had a passion for iron. An old chief followed a missionary for weeks, intent upon the acquisition of an axe, and at last offered for it his head, which was handsomely tattooed. When asked of what use the axe would be to him after the loss of his head, he replied that he was old, and should shortly die, after which his head could be properly cured, and sent to the missionary for his museum, of its accredited value in which he seemed to be fully aware.—*The Book and its Missions.*

ROBBERY AT NOTRE DAME.—A considerable robbery was perpetrated on Wednesday night in the cathedral of Notre Dame. On Thursday morning, the beadle of the church, on entering the sacristy, perceived that all the presses which had contained the valuable articles used in the celebration of divine service were open, and that a great part of those objects had disappeared. Information was immediately given to the commissary of police, and an examination of the place was instituted. It appears that the thieves had, during the night, introduced themselves within the enclosure of planks which surrounds the place where workmen are employed in the repair of the building, and by means of a ladder, which they found there, effected an entrance through the ogival window. They then got into the inner part of the building, and broke open the presses. A large ostensoir, in solid gold, was found jammed between the grating of the window, being too large to pass through. The articles stolen consist of a number of chalices, vases, crosses, &c., ornamented with brilliants and other precious stones. Among them was a cross in diamonds, given by the Emperor on the occasion of the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The Commissary of Police of the quarter and the Chief of the Police de Surete, on being informed of the robbery, hastened to the spot and commenced their investigations. After examining the spot through which the thieves entered, they were led by different footmarks towards the parapet wall of the quay, to the right of the sacristy, and in leaning over this wall they discovered the end of a cord attached to a ring which was just below the level of the water. Thinking that this cord might be in some way connected with the robbery, they sent some boatmen to the spot, and when the cord was drawn up it brought with its fisherman's net very badly fastened, and which contained the greater part of the valuable articles taken, but many of which had the diamonds and precious stones removed from them. Orders were then given to procure divers, in order to ascertain whether other articles might still remain at the bottom of the river. From the discovery of those articles, as above described, the supposition is that the robbers, after having deposited their first booty in the net and sunk it in the river, whence they could have removed it at some future time, returned to the church to make further researches, and that they were then disturbed by the barking of a dog and had hastily taken to flight, dropping some of the objects on their way out. According to the *Moniteur*, the following is a list of the objects stolen from the Cathedral of Notre Dame:—A pastoral cross of Monseigneur Sibour, of gold, enriched with precious stones; a bishop's cross, with gold chain; a ring that once belonged to Queen Elizabeth; a ring, the pastoral ring of Maurice de Sully; two silver gilt mass-cruets; three instruments of peace, two of them silver-gilt and one gothic; a silver candlestick; two brushes for sprinkling holy water, one of them gilt and inlaid with mother-of-pearl; the upper part of a monstrance given by Napoleon I., the middle of it hooped with brilliants; a sapphire with diamonds, taken off from the foot of a monstrance; two gold clasps; a gilt silver spoon; two salvers, with their ewers; a silver-gilt basin; a small silver ampulla, with its case; two cups, one of them a large one, with the arms and motto of Monseigneur de Quelen: "En peb emser quelen" (the holly ever green). A closet in the vestry, which has not been broken open, contained a precious relic, known as the Palatine Cross, containing a fragment of the true cross. This object, which must only be touched by consecrated hands, is never shown to persons who visit Notre Dame as the other objects were in the other closets. It is supposed that it was this circumstance which caused the robbers to leave this closet untouched.—*Galignani.*

A MASONIC HALL FOR MELBOURNE.—The want of a Masonic Hall for Melbourne has been long felt, and the fact that few cities of equal size to Melbourne are destitute of such a sign of the vitality and respectability of Freemasonry has always been a reproach to Victorian Freemasons. Conscious of this, a few brethren, some short time since, formed themselves into a provisional committee for the purpose of carrying out this object, and convened a meeting of delegates from town and suburban lodges on the 14th, at Hockin's Hotel. This assembly was well attended. The chair was taken by Mr. H. W. Lowry, who explained the object sought to be attained, and the steps which had already been taken in the matter. Considerable discussion ensued, the result being that, on the motion of Professor Wilson, resolutions were passed approving of the erection of a Masonic Hall, with a Masonic Clubhouse attached. Some slight difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the mode in which it would be best to raise the amount (£10,000) which, it was estimated, would be required. Eventually it was decided that the issue of debentures was undesirable, and that it would be most expedient to raise the money by the issue of shares of £1 each. A number of estimates were read to the meeting, by which it appeared that 10 per cent. profit to the shareholders on the outlay was the least to be expected, besides which large profits would accrue, which it was proposed to appropriate to the buying up of the shares, so as to make the building the property of the craft. A further provisional committee was appointed, consisting of the grand masters of the three different constitutions and the worshipful masters of the various town and suburban lodges. The committee's duty will be to prepare a prospectus, and lay the matter in a definite shape before the Freemasons of Victoria.

SUNDAY IN VICTORIA.—The next manifestation of public sentiment which has been conspicuous since our previous summary is one of a very different character, consisting, in fact, of a continuous series of weekly demonstrations on the subject of Sabbath observance. The leaders of this movement are, of course, the clergy of the Church of England, and the other various Protestant congregations, and the objects sought to be attained are the prevention of all Sunday trading, especially in public-houses and places of refreshment, and the prohibition of trains running upon railways, and of steamers plying for hire upon Sundays. The chief, indeed almost the only means adopted for giving effect to the views of the promoters of this movement consist in the delivery of discourses in a public lecture hall in the city. These dissertations have, up to the present time, attracted large, attentive, and, to all appearance, sympathising audiences; but there is no reason to suppose that the bulk of the people out of doors are very deeply interested in the agitation. Indeed, it would not be just to permit the friends of the colony in England to suppose that Sabbath desecration in any outrageous or repulsive form exists, at least in the vicinity of the metropolis or its environs. The aspect of Melbourne on a Sunday is as decorous as that of any city in Great Britain, and, the congregations which attend our numerous places of worship are large, orderly in demeanour, and respectable in appearance. During the afternoons there is a greater appearance of holiday-making in the shape of persons making excursions by rail, steamer, or horse conveyance to favourite suburban localities; but these pleasure-seekers are, with extremely rare exceptions, as orderly as any concourse of people in the old country. These observations we make not by way of deprecating the movement of which we have been speaking, but simply to prevent an erroneous impression going abroad as to the character of the Sabbath-breaking of Victoria.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—We English, who take so great a pride in the prosperity of our country, in the returns of capital invested upon our own land, and in the certainty of our commercial transactions, may look with some respect upon the actual results of railway enterprise in the United States. Considering the immense spread of the American territory, it is not surprising that the extent of railroads should exceed ours as it does—26,210 miles there against 9,119 here. But the comparison holds good even with regard to population; for every million of people in England there are 378 miles of railway open; in the United States, 674. The Americans manage to make their railways cheaper for all classes; the average charge for first-class carriages in England is 2d. per mile; in America, 1d. The charge for second-class passengers there is one third of our average, and for third-class passengers a trifle more than one third. Yet, it is notorious that in convenience and comfort the American carriages greatly exceed the English. The total cost of all the railways in use in England is £304,000,000; in America, £216,000,000. There 26,000 miles have cost little more than two-thirds of the money paid for 9,000 here. In America there has been a larger draught upon capital for the purpose of construction and working, and what are the returns? Captain Galton states the nett earnings for English railways at 4·1 per cent., for American railways at 6·7 per cent. At the recent meetings, the dividends declared by our great railway companies have scarcely supported the standard of these statistics; the dividend of the Great Northern was 2½; of the Great Western, 3; Brighton and South Coast, 4½; North Western, 2½ per cent. We have alluded to the fluctuations of American railways, but we may observe that, not long since, our North-Western dividends were at a much higher per-centage, the Great Western down at 2; while last year the Brighton dividend was 6 per cent. If we compare the aggregate of several railways in the two countries, the results are even more striking. We take fifty English railways, including the metropolitan lines, and fifty American railways in what we may call the midland district. Here we find that, as usual, the cost of the English exceeds the American, being 247 millions sterling here against 54½ millions there. The gross revenue in England is 20 millions, in America nearly 9½. The aggregate nett revenue in England is 10½ millions; in America, nearly 4½ millions. But what is the dividend per cent?—for that is the point which most concerns the shareholder; it is, in England, 4.25 per cent; in America, 8.06 per cent.—*Spectator.*

Correspondence.

ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

25th August, 1860.

SIR,—In the report of the investigation with reference to the accident which occurred in the Portobello Gardens, as appeared in your paper of Saturday's date, the coroner is represented to have stated that "it was not long since a celebrated acrobat lost his life while performing in the Rotunda."

I beg to say that no such occurrence ever took place in the Rotunda.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. STRICKLAND, Secretary,
Hospital, Rutland-square.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—TRINITY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

16, Barnsbury Park, Islington, London,
August 25, 1860.

SIR,—In answer to the question implied, rather than asked, by Dr. Abeltshauser, in the IRISH TIMES of the 22nd inst., I would beg leave to state that the matter was not in our choice. The secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners sent us a "form" to fill up, requesting us, amongst other things, to name all the schools or colleges at which we had been educated, and how long we had been at each. This we did, and the Civil Service Commissioners selected for insertion in the paper of results what school or college they thought proper. I, of course, wish all the credit due to Trinity College to be given to it, but you will see it was not from any fault of Mr. Irwin or me that we were set down as from Stonyhurst and King's Colleges.

Hoping that you will oblige me by inserting this in the IRISH TIMES, I remain your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MURRAY.

IRISH ART UNIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, August 25.

SIR—Perhaps your last correspondent on the subject of "Irish Art" will explain how Irish Art would be encouraged by the exclusion of the best paintings. Allow me, meanwhile, to observe that until the Royal Hibernian, or any other academy, can be supplied with an abundance of Irish works of art, above the value of £100, it is much better that the effects of the deceased Royal Irish Art Union should remain (at good interest) *in memoriam.*—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

VAN DAUB.

SIGNOR DUVALLI AT MALAHIDE.

The residents of the quiet town of Malahide were treated, last evening, to a display of Signor Duvalli's skill in ascending and descending an elevated rope over the estuary. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company ran special trains for the occasion, but comparatively few persons left Dublin to witness the spectacle. A rope (six-inch) was procured from one of the boats of the fishermen, and sunk with an anchor several feet in the sand. It was then drawn over the sea on crossed poles, increasing in height at intervals, until the highest point was at about fifty feet from the ground. In the early part of the evening the ascent was performed before a very large collection of persons assembled along the shore, and when darkness set in their numbers increased largely, until the entire surrounding grounds were crowded in every part. The spectators, to say the least, were of no very select character, and we were glad to perceive that but some half dozen respectable persons lent their countenance to the exhibition. The shore was illuminated by brilliant lights, which cast their rays over the sea, and gave to the entire scene quite a novel and captivating appearance. At the appointed hour Signor Duvalli was taken out in a boat to the cross-poles, by which he mounted on the rope. He obtained the assistance of some twenty men and boys, who stood in the water up to their waists, holding cords suspended from the main rope to secure and steady it. Duvalli then, with no other light than that reflected upon him, and his slender footing, proceeded to perform his ascent. Once or twice the lights became indistinct, and the position of the acrobat, left in total darkness, was the most critical and perilous. He, however, arrived safely at the top, and then addressed the crowd, requesting they should "act as gentlemen, if they were such, particularly when human life was at stake." The public were perfectly alive to the danger of the exploit, and on his descent—a much more difficult and uncertain feat—they preserved a breathless silence. He reached his destination securely, amidst the cheers of the assembly. We understand this exhibition will be repeated in the same locality this week, but whether the acrobat will be patronised by any more enlightened or respectable class than that of last evening remains to be seen. So foolhardy a risk of life as takes place at such performances as these cannot be too strongly deprecated. The countenance shown them recently by a certain section of the community has, no doubt, encouraged their continuance; but it is, at least, gratifying to observe that the refined and educated classes withdraw from either witnessing or applauding them. The only possible interest that can be drawn from the spectacle is that excited by the slight probability of the acrobat accomplishing his feat, and the imminent danger of his being at any moment dashed to pieces. When such interest is awakened, it can be attributed to nothing but the most morbid taste and reckless disregard for human life.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The following shows will be held between this and January, 1861:—The Omagh Farming Society's Annual Cattle Show, August 30th; New Ross Union Farming Society's Annual Exhibition of Stock, September 4th; County Cork Agricultural Society's Root Show, November 1st; Royal Dublin Society's Winter Show of Fat Cattle, December 11th.

IN HORTICULTURE.—The Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Salthill, August 30th; Downpatrick Floral and Horticultural Show, August 30th; Royal Botanic Society's Autumn Show, at Belfast, September 6th.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.—We understand that the total sum realised by the sale of the materials of the National Cattle Show, at Cork, amounts to within a fraction of £500.—*Agricultural Review.*

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The closing show for the season will be held, under circumstances of no ordinary *eclat*, at Salthill, on Thursday next, and it is fully expected that such will be the richness and rarity of the specimens of horticultural skill submitted for public appreciation that the progress of science in this delightful field of mental and manual application will thereby be demonstrated to have overcome even Nature herself. In other words, it is anticipated that the most fastidious eye will, in a general way, fail to discover any effects, traceable in the tints and textures displayed before them, of the harsh and inclement character of the season. In the plant department, some rare and valuable exotics are expected to make their first appearance in this country.

The accustomed liberality of the society in the bestowal of prizes has, on this occasion, been very handsomely seconded by private munificence; and amongst the contributors in this department, we recognise the names of J. Hans Hamilton, Esq., M. P., the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, —— White, Esq., of London, the Messrs. Keynes of Salisbury, Turnor of Slough, and Campbell of Glasnevin.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honour the society's banquet, at Salthill Hotel, in the evening, with his presence, when the Lord Chancellor will preside in the unavoidable absence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, at Richmond Hospital, on the body of James Kearney, aged 45 years, steward to the Right Hon. More O'Ferrall, county Kildare, and who died from an accident received on the Midland Great Western Railway, on the morning of the 27th instant, by slipping down between the carriages and the kerb-stone.

Patrick Clifford deposed that he was brother-in-law of the deceased, who was married, and left a wife and three children. He came upon the railroad, and stopped at the North Circular-road Station on Wednesday week; he got out of the carriage then, and, on returning to it, caught hold of one of the doors; the train was then stationary; when, however, he had hold of the door the train started; he then found that he was locked out and could not open it; the train went on, and his legs were caught between the step and the kerb-stone; he said he was not aware of the train starting at the time, nor did he hear any signal given; he said he was confident that no signal had been given; several men who were standing by held him to the train was stopped; he did not seem to blame the railway officials, but still he thought that a signal ought to have been given before starting.

Patrick M'Loughlin, of 2, Kelly's-lane, Phibsborough, deposed that he was guard of the train in question; it was always usual to stop the engine at the bridge, on the North Circular-road, for the purpose of taking the tickets; some of the drovers got out there to look after their cattle; it was not usual for the other passengers to get out there; deceased, however, got out; at this time the engine was not attached at all; the train was stopped by the break, and it was exclusively a cattle train; there was only one side locked, and it was the proper side to be locked; the proper side to be open was open; witness believed that no blame was to be attached to any of the railway authorities; witness was five years in the Midland Company's employment, and four years in that of another; witness was convinced that no blame could be laid to any party.

James Corcoran, driver of the engine, deposed that he was in the employment of the Midland Company for nine years; when the train arrived within about ten yards of the bridge, it stopped to receive the tickets at the platform; the guard then got out and took off his break; when the steam was put on he first saw the deceased; he was then caught, and he (witness) had no power to stop the engine; he, however, gave the alarm, as usual, and heard deceased say, while in the van, that he did not attribute blame to anyone; the accident occurred before the engine was attached to the train.

John Augustus Smith, resident pupil of the Hospital, deposed that, on examining deceased, he found the fleshy parts of the left leg much bruised; there was also a slight laceration of the inner side of the left leg, but there was no fracture whatever. At first here appeared to be no danger, but gangrene set in on Friday, and death ensued at five o'clock on Saturday morning.

Verdict—"We find that the said James Kearney's death was caused by a gangrene or mortification of the fleshy part of the legs, the result of injuries received by him in consequence of having been caught accidentally, as appears from the evidence before us, between the steps of one of the railway carriages, on the railway line from Mullingar to Dublin, on the kerb-stone at the ticket delivery station, near the bridge, North Circular-road, on Wednesday last, 22nd August, and the jury recommend, strongly, that the widow and the three children of deceased should be kindly taken into the consideration of the railway company.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary Gill, aged 57, lying at 14, Ormond-street, and who came by her death under the following suspicious circumstances:—

Mary Eves, of No. 15, Ormond-street, deposed that she knew the deceased, Mary Gill, for the last twenty-one years; saw her last alive on Friday; about six weeks ago witness noticed that deceased was astray in her mind; witness brought her to Cork-street Hospital about that time; she remained in the hospital about two weeks; she then returned to her room in 14, Ormond-street; witness saw that her mind was still astray; witness was in the habit of seeing deceased about three times a-day; she always appeared to be on good terms with her husband; never knew deceased's husband to be intoxicated during her illness; the delusion deceased was under was that some imaginary faction were following her, and that they were coming out of the ceiling and through the windows; never heard deceased say anything about destroying herself; deceased was raving as usual on Friday; she was in the habit of taking whiskey and porter previous to the time her mind was observed to be astray; but not after; deceased did not take drink for about three weeks before she went astray in her mind; did not know her to have any dispute with any person; has often heard deceased say that she got blows from her husband, but she never complained of her son striking her; it is about ten months since she complained of blows, and it was then much in the way of commiseration; the Gills usually kept the door locked at night.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body of deceased, and found the cuticle of the upper lip, the chin, and the right ear, and the cheek removed as if by the effects of heat; found a deep wound across the throat, about three inches in length; the thyroid cartilege was cut through down to the spine of the neck, the bones of which were hacked; the edges of the wound in the skin were clean, as if cut by a sharp instrument; the carotid arteries and deep jugular veins were not cut; both the superior thyroid arteries were cut across; the wound was the cause of her death; there were marks as if two cuts were made; witness has seen and examined the knife now produced; found it very blunt, without a handle, and turned at the end; there was some blood on it; is of opinion that it would be utterly impossible for deceased to have produced the wound witness found in deceased's throat with the knife now exhibited; deceased might have lived four or five minutes after receiving the wounds in question; witness is of opinion that from the direction of the wound, the nature and extent of the injuries, particularly the hacking of the bones of the spine, that they were not produced by deceased's own hand. Some other evidence having been taken, the jury returned a verdict that Mary Gill died on Saturday night, the 25th inst, or the morning of Sunday, the 26th day of August, 1860, at No. 14, Ormond-street, from the effects of a wound across her throat, inflicted with a sharp instrument, by some person or persons at present unknown.

The husband of deceased was detained in custody by order of the coroner.

Sporting.

LAHINCH RACES, CO. CLARE—AUGUST 29 AND 30.

Entries for the Ennistymon Plate (selling race), 3 miles over the steeplechase course:—

Mr O'Brien's Stella, aged, £50; Mr Annesley's Rose, 5 yrs, £150; Mr Biggs's Barney, 4 yrs, £100; Mr Lally's Oyster Girl, aged, £50; Mr O'Connell's Queen of Clubs, 6 yrs, £50.

The Moy Stakes (a selling race), one mile and a-half heats, over the flat course:—

Captain M'Craith's Weatherwise, 4 yrs, £50; Mr Ashe's Miss Aylmer, 3 yrs, £50; Captain Stacpoole's Ponteland, 4 yrs, £100; —— Barfleur, 6 yrs, £50.

Moher Stakes (a selling race), one mile and a-half heats, over the steeplechase course:—

Mr Bunbury's Secret, aged, £50; Mr Flynn's Old Rake, aged, £30; Mr Harty's Mavourneen, aged £50; Mr Lally's Oyster Girl, aged, £20; Mr O'Brien's Stella, aged, £50; Mr John Coffee's False One, aged, £30.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.

A number of athletic sports took place yesterday, in the Rotundo Gardens, under the patronage of the Champion Competition Committee, for the benefit of Mr. John Levett. The weather was rather unfavourable, but there were intervals of sunshine, which enabled the numerous attendance of spectators to witness the various events with comparative satisfaction.

200 yards flat race, for Lads under 12 years—prize, a silver medal—P Bowen, 1st; W Williams, 2nd.

300 yards flat race, for Youths—prize, a silver medal.—C R Christian, 1st; T M'Donald, 2nd. This race was well contested.

100 yards race for Men—prize, a silver medal—J R Richards, 1; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, 2.

Mr E Redcliffe had no competiton for the silver medal in high leap.

Mr J Stowell was declared the winner of the standing high leap, prize silver medal.

Half-mile flat race for Youths under 16—silver medal—R H Yoakley, 1st; J M'Donald, 2.

Half-mile race for Men—silver medal—J L Dickinson won easy.

440 yards flat race for Men—silver medal—J R Richards, 1st; J A Skeham, 2nd; won easy.

Vaulting for Men—silver medal—Mr J Ward was declared the successful competitor.

400 yards hurdle race for lads—silver medal—J Christian, 1st; K Bushe, 2nd.

600 yards hurdle race—prize silver medal—R Hughes, 1st; A Pearse, 26th Regiment, 2nd.

Three mile race for Men—1st, a silver cup; 2nd, a silver medal:—The race was extremely well contested by all the competitors except Mr W H Hore, who seemed to have run for the purpose of exciting merriment. Mr G Farren won the first place Mr J E Heaviside following a good second.

This closed the day's proceedings; and we have to congratulate the committee and Mr. Levett for the admirable manner in which their arrangements were carried out, and on the success which attended their efforts to provide the public with such interesting amusement.

CLONTARF FOOT RACES.

A committee of gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. F. C. Kane, C. Byrne, P. Byrne, G. Plunket, and Anderson, on Saturday last got up an amateur competition of athletic games on the North Bull, Clontarf. The foot races were ably contested, and were presided over by W. A. Moroney, Esq., who acted with great ability as judge. The following is a list of the successful competitors, viz.:—

First race, 200 yards—Robert Christian. Second race, 150 yards—Richard Byrne, J. H. Young. Third race, 110 yards—Edmund Cane, J. Byrne. Fourth race, 90 yards—W. Hector, A. Byrne. Fifth race, half a mile—J. Christian, K. Bushe. Sixth race, 300 yards—R. Byrne. Seventh race, 220 yards—Edmund Cane, A. Christian.

High Vaulting with the Hands—J. Christian, R. C. Christian, K. Bushe.

Vaulting—E. Cane, J. Byrne, equal.

Running High Jump—R. Christian, 1st: K. Bushe and J. Christian, equal.

Cricket.

ST. COLUMBA COLLEGE V. MR. O'BRIEN'S ELEVEN.

This match was played on Friday, 24th, on the St. Columba ground, and, indeed, in favour of Mr. O'Brien's Eleven by 10 wickets, they having only three to score in the second innings to win. For St. Columba Mr. Hone played two fine innings of 13 and 18, without giving a chance. His bowling, also, was very straight. For Mr. O'Brien's Eleven, Messrs. Kennedy and Studdert played a splendid innings of 27 and 22 respectively. The bowling of Messrs. Darley and O'Brien was very good, as will be seen by the analysis. Mr. F. A. Hare umpired in a most impartial manner during the whole day. Subjoined is the score:—

ST. COLUMBA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W Hone, Esq, c Kennedy, b M O'Brien,	13	c Lecky, b M O'Brien,	18
R Quin, Esq, b M O'Brien,	0	c Studdert, b J Darley,	6
F Parham, Esq, b M O'Brien,	6	run out,	0
R D O'Brien, Esq, b J K Darley,	2	c M O'Brien, b J Darley,	3
J B Falls, Esq, b J K Darley,	5	c N Hone, b M O'Brien,	5
S O'Brien, Esq, not out	11	b M O'Brien,	0
C Beresford, Esq, b J K Darley,	0	c Bruce, b M O'Brien,	4
F Izod, Esq, b M O'Brien,	0	c Darley, b M O'Brien,	0
E Bayley, Esq, h w, b M O'Brien,	0	h w b J K Darley,	0
W Donnelly, Esq, b J K Darley,	1	b M O'Brien,	0
T Hickman, Esq, b J K Darley,	0	not out,	0
W b 3, n b 1,	4	B 1, w b 0, n b 2	3
Total,	42	Total,	39

MR. O'BRIEN'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		Second Innings.	
W Ashton, Esq, c Donnelly, W b Hone,	4		
M. O'Brien, Esq, b R Quin,	0	not out,	1
H Cuppage, Esq, run out,	1		
J Studdert, Esq, c and b F Parham,	22		
W Williams, Esq, b R Quin,	0		
M Kennedy, Esq, b W. Hone,	27		
E Bruce, Esq, b F Parham,	2		
C J Downes, Esq, not out,	7	not out,	2
J K Darley, Esq, run out,	2		
G Lecky, Esq, c Donnelly, b F Parham,	1		
N Hone, Esq, b W Hone,	2		
L b 1, w b, 10,	10		
Total,	79	Total,	3

NINE OF THE FIRST ELEVEN OF THE ORMOND V. THE SECOND ELEVEN OF THE FRANKFORT.

This match came off on Friday, the 23rd, and ended in favour of the Ormond, in one innings, by 16 runs; on the side of the Ormond, the batting of Mr. H. Barton was very good. Messrs. Keating, C. Barton, O'Dell, and E. Coane bowled well for their respective sides. Subjoined is the score:—

ORMOND.

1st Innings.	
A Barton, b O'Dell	12
B Barton, b E Coane	3
C Barton, run out, Hopkins	3
F Collot, c E Coane, b Hopkins ...	1
H Keating, b E Coane	0
D Hewson, b O'Dell	0
T Collet, b E Coane	1
F Geoghegan, run out, O'Dell ...	1
R Read, not out	3
B 7, w 1	7
Total	31

FRANKFORT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F Hopkins, c Keating, b Barton,	2	b Barton,	1
C Coane, run out, G Barton	3	b Keating,	0
J Bradshaw, b Keating,	0		
S Ring, b Keating,	1	b Keating,	1
A Bradshaw, b Keating,	0		
A O'Dell, c and b Barton,	3	run out, A Barton,	0
C Bradshaw, b Keating,	0	stumped, Barton,	0
E Coane, b Keating,	1	b and c Barton,	2
— Hickey, b Barton,	0		
H M Rose, run out,	0	not out,	1
J Duck, not out,	0	not out,	0
B 2,	2		
Total,	12	Total,	5

FERMOY COLLEGE V. MITCHELSTOWN.

The return match between these clubs was played in the demesne, Mitchelstown, on Friday, the 17th inst. Owing to the delay occasioned by frequent showers during the first innings, time did not allow of a second innings being played after lunch, and the game had, consequently, to be drawn. For Fermoy, Messrs. J. and W. Robinson and Mr. Faucett played well; and for Mitchelstown, Mr. H. B. Leech contributed a well got 39 by his steady play. Annexed is the score:—

FERMOY.

Mr W Hunter, b H B Leech ...	2
Mr T Robinson, c W O'Brien, b W Leech	2
Mr W Gibson, b H B Leech ...	0
Mr J Robinson, b H B Leech ...	22
Mr N Fawcett, c W Ready, b H B Leech	14
Mr P Russell, c — Browne, b H B Leech	0
Mr W Robinson, hit wicket, b H B Leech	9
Mr C Fair, b H B Leech ...	5
Mr G Hare, c — Browne, b H B Leech ...	0
Mr G Rogers, c H B Leech, b — Browne	1
Mr R Hare, not out ...	2
W 3 ...	3
Total	60

MITCHELSTOWN.

Mr E O'Brien, b W Robinson ...	1
Mr J Echell, b W Robinson ...	0
Mr F Leech, b W Robinson ...	0
Mr H B Leech, c W Robinson, b J Robinson	39
Mr D F Browne, b W Robinson ...	5
Mr W Leech, stpd Fawcett, b W Robinson	0
Mr R Atkins, b J Robinson ...	3
Mr W Ready, b J Robinson ...	6
Mr T M'Creight, c Hunter, b T Robinson	1
Mr W O'Brien, b J Robinson ...	1
Mr J Mahony, not out ...	0
B 2, n b 1 ...	3
Total	59

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:

INDIA.

MADRAS, JULY 26TH.—The Arms Bill had been passed for a period of five years.

At Allahabad numerous deaths have occurred in her Majesty's 75th Regiment, principally attributable to cholera.

Large bodies of rebels had taken refuge in the Jungle surrounding Bhanswara, but they have been routed. The Rohilla rebels have committed some depradation in the vicinity of Hydrabad. The troops sent in pursuit succeeded in capturing some, and dispersing the remainder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.—In Produce market there has been little activity. In Import market the long continued dullness has increased during the last fortnight. The utter stagnation which exists in nearly every branch of trade has caused capital to accumulate, and if the up-country reports are to be trusted, there is little chance, of improvement. The want of rain threatens destruction to the crops, and even famine is anticipated. Freights have fallen owing to large arrivals. The expected arrivals during the next two months are large but it is also expected that an extensive business will be done, so it is possible that the present rates may be maintained.

CHINA.

Advices are from Hong Kong to July 7th, and Shanghai, June 29th; nothing of a political nature affecting our relations with England has transpired since the despatch of last mail. The heads of intelligence have been transmitted by telegraph.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONG KONG, JULY 7TH.—In business, with the exception of shipping, there is no improvement. Accounts from Canton are better, in shipping there is a decided improvement.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29TH.—Tea transactions excessively light. Amount of business in sterling excessively light.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The Sultan, in authorising his ambassador at Paris to sign the protocol of the 3rd inst. which is to be converted into a convention, imposed the condition that the protocol should contain nothing which might involve the idea of foreign intervention in the interior of Turkey. It was for that reason that the wishes of the Great Powers respecting the measures to be taken for ameliorating the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte were embodied in a second and separate protocol. This protocol, by the distinct reservation of the Turkish Ambassador, was not to be inserted in the convention. Russia, nevertheless, insisted that the convention should recall and confirm the promises given by the Porte at the Congress of Paris in favour of the Christians. The Divan refused to accede to this demand, which, it declared, would constitute an act of intervention in the interior dominions of Turkey. The Porte however, declares that, acting in the full exercise of it, sovereign independence, it will use every effort to fulfil the wishes of the Christian Powers. These preliminaries have delayed the signature of the conventions upon which, however, all the Powers have now come to an agreement.

ANOTHER ROYAL INTERVIEW.

A Vienna letter of the 20th instant states that an interview is to take place next week, between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Wurtemburg.

MAIL NEWS.

By the arrival of the Overland mail advices have been received from Calcutta to July 19th.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *Shipping Gazette* contains the following:—We are enabled to state that M. A. Lindsay, M.P., has been authorised to proceed to Washington to place before the American Cabinet and the Senate the view of her Majesty's Government with reference to the existing navigation laws of the state, and its effect upon maritime commerce, and to enter upon negociations for the opening of the American coasting trade with Brittish shipping.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL BY FIRE.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in the metropolis during the present year broke out yesterday, and was not extinguished until last evening. The property destroyed is enormous. Many of the adjacent buildings are also destroyed.

RETURN OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

MILFORD HAVEN, AUGUST 27.—The Great Eastern arrived all right at 6-30 p.m. o'clock on Sunday. She brings sixty-seven passengers. She left New York on the 16th.

MR. COBDEN, M.P.

The *Morning Star* says we are authorised to state that the extracts from a private letter written by Mr. Cobden to a friend, which have appeared in most of the London papers, were published without his knowledge or sanction.

EXECUTION OF HOLDEN.

OMAGH, MONDAY MORNING.—The prisoner Holden was executed at a quarter past ten o'clock, this morning, for the murder of Constable M'Clelland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resignation of the Duke de Chartres, as officer in the Piedmontese army, is positively contradicted.

The reconciliation between Austria and Russia, says the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, is *un fait accompli.*

By orders from Turin no more volunteers are in future to be allowed to embark from Genoa for Sicily.

PIGEON MATCH AT UPTON.

A very interesting match of pigeon shooting took place at Upton on Friday. It was a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each:—The first to receive two-thirds of the stakes, the second and third, twenty yards rise, forty yards fall. The best of six shots.

The following gentlemen, all first-rate shots, entered and made the subjoined score:—

Captain Herrick, Shippool	1	1	1	0	1	1	Five hits.
Captain Burrowes, Brinny	1	1	1	1	0	0	Four hits.
James Payne, Esq., Upton	1	1	1	0	1	0	Four hits.
James Whelply, Esq., Upton House	1	1	1	0	0	1	Four hits.
Richard Ashe, Esq., Macroom	0	1	1	1	0	0	Three hits.
Gerard Howe, Esq., Monkstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	Six hits.
Massy Popham, Esq	0	1	1	1	0	0	Three hits.

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Howe won the first money, and Captain Herrick the second.

A sweepstakes of one sovereign each was then shot for by eight gentlemen. Mr. Howe again won, killing all his birds.

A sweepstakes of one sovereign each, between eight, was won by Captain Herrick.

An English gentleman who was at the match stated that the shooting was superior to any he ever saw in England. Out of ninety-six shots, only four birds escaped. Several of the birds fell dead a few yards outside the boundary.

James Whelply, Esq., with his usual hospitality, entertained several of the gentlemen at Upton House after the match.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE ARMY.

Assistant-Adjutant General's Office,
Camp, Curragh, 26th August, 1860.

General Order—The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division has much pleasure in publishing the following letter received from the General Commanding in Ireland:—

Horse Guards, 21st August, 1860.

SIR,—I have the command of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you that I have submitted to his Royal Highness the report forwarded to me by the Deputy Quartermaster-General, at Dublin, of the march of a portion of the troops from the Curragh to Maryborough Heath, on the 30th ultimo, and back on the 1st instant, and I am directed to acquaint you that it is most satisfactory to his Royal Highness.—I have, &c. (Signed)

R. AIRY, Quartermaster-General.

General the Right Hon. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., Dublin.

The General Commanding the Forces in Ireland approves of Lieutenant Mealy, Royal Engineers, being withdrawn from Belfast, and stationed at Cork harbour.

(Signed by order)
R. BLANE, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

COUNTY KERRY.—There has been a slight, and but a slight change in the weather. Frequent showers still continue; and still is there a great lack of sunshine. We have heard nothing to change our views of the crops, except that every day that passes without a change of weather increases the chances against the harvest.—*Kerry Post.*

COUNTY CORK.—The weather shows no symptoms of settling yet. If a bright or cloudless morning does, as was the case on Saturday, hold out a hope of a change for the better, a cloudy and moist afternoon dissipates the expectation, and leaves us still anxious for the prospects of the harvest, which are now, indeed, gloomy enough.—*Cork Constitution.*

GLASGOW ROYAL REGATTA.—This regatta, which comes off on Friday and Saturday next promises to be an excellent one. There are to be fifteen races, a swimming match, &c., and the prizes offered amount in value to upwards of £180. As we stated some time ago, Robert Dalglish, Esq., M.P., has, with his usual liberality, presented the club with a cup, value 60 sovereigns, to be won two successive years by the same crew. Then there are the Hamilton Cup, presented by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton; the Patron's Cup, given by Lords Palmerston and Glasgow; the Eglinton and Breadalbane Cups, &c. From the number and value of the prizes, it will be strange, indeed, if the regatta does not turn out more successful than any of former years.—*Glasgow Herald.*

GEORGE IV. AND SIR R. PEEL.—On one occasion Sir Robert Peel, when in the Ministry, and on a visit at the Brighton Pavilion, was called out of bed in the middle of the night to attend his Majesty, in what—his dinner having disagreed with him in a very alarming manner—the King supposed to be his last moments. Peel was much affected, and the King, after a few words, which he could scarcely utter, said, "Go, my dear Peel—God bless you! I shall never see you again;" and as Peel turned to leave the room, he added faintly, "Who made that dressing-gown, my dear Peel? It sits very badly behind. God bless you, my dear fellow! Never employ that tailor again."—*Leslie.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It was rumoured last night that the Ulster had left Liverpool yesterday, *en route* for Kingstown, and was expected to arrive early this morning. Last night about ten o'clock the Prince Arthur, steamer, under the command of Captain Williams, left Kingstown Harbour, having on board Lord Monck, Sir James Dombrain, Sir Robert Colville, William Lees, the Secretary of the Ballast Office, and several other gentlemen, on a tour of inspection of the lights on the Copeland rocks, near Belfast Lough.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, F. Thorne Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Michael Dunne, Kingstown-avenue, labourer, and Michael Murphy, Cross-avenue, labourer, were brought in custody of Acting-Inspector 59 F, charged with having been disorderly, by fighting with each other on the Fortyfoot-road, Kingstown, about ten o'clock on the previous evening.—The prisoners were both cautioned and dismissed.

A respectable-looking young man named William Jones, residing at 25, Adelaide-street, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of Constable 79 F, charged with having been drunk, and making use of blasphemous language, in Upper George's-street, about half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night.—His Worship inflicted a fine of 5s. or in default of paymenr to be imprisoned for forty eight hours. The fine was accordingly paid.

James White, of 61, Waterloo-road, was also charged by 19 F with having been drunk in Upper George's-street at half-past 11 o'clock on the vevious evening, and having attempted to rescue the prisoner, William Jones, from his custody, and also with assaulting complainant while in the discharge of his duty.—The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, or pay a fine of £1.

Thomas Doyle, of the Seven Churches, county Wicklow, farmer, was charged with having been drunk on the Bray road, county Dublin, about 8 o'clock on the previous day, while in charge of a horse and tax-cart.—Having been admitted to bail that evening, he did not appear yesterday morning at the court-house to answer the charge made against him, and his Worship accordingly ordered informations to be taken, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

John Roe, a boatman, residing at Kingstown, appeared on a summons, to answer the complaint of Garret Doyle, the relieving officer of the Rathdown Union. It appeared from the evidence that, owing to the defendant having refused to support his wife and three children, they were obliged to seek relief from that workhouse. The prisoner persisted in refusing to support them, stating that he would much prefer being sent to prison to being obliged to do so. He was accordingly sentenced to be imprisoned for three months and kept to hard labour.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—MONDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 7d to 8½ per lb.; lamb, 7½ to 8½d per lb.; veal, 7d to 9d per lb. Poultry—geese, 4s 6d to 5s each; turkeys, poults, 3s, 3s 6d, to 4s 6d each; ducks, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowl, 3s 6d to 4s per pair; chickens, 2s 8d to 3s per pair; rabbits, 1s 8d per pair; grouse, 5s per brace; bacon, 8d to 9½d per lb. Fish—Salmon, 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; turbot, 5s to 7s 6d each; haddock, 1s 6d to 3s each; black soles, 2s 6d per pair; lobsters, 1s 3d to 1s 6d each; herrings, 1s per dozen. Hay, 3s 3d to 6s per cwt; straw, 4s to 4s 6d per cwt; oats, 19s per barrel; potatoes, 3s to 4s 4d per cwt coals, 16s 6d to 18s 6d per ton.

EXECUTION OF CONSTABLE JOHN HOLDEN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OMAGH, AUG. 27.—This unfortunate criminal, who was convicted, at last Tyrone Assizes, of the wilful murder of Constable M'Clelland, at Dungannon, in December last, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of the county jail this morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock. Since his conviction, it is stated that the unfortunate man was most attentive to his religion, the Rev. Bernard M'Namee, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the jail, having been frequently in attendance upon him. He was closely watched, night and day, by the prison authorities. Every little indulgence was granted to the prisoner, he being allowed the free use of one of the day rooms of the prison adjoining his cell. The general impression this morning, through the town, was that the execution would not take place till twelve o'clock, and, consequently, the attendance of persons in front of the jail was very small—not more, perhaps, than from 50 to 100 persons having witnessed the execution. The smallness of the number of spectators may also be accounted for from the circumstance that the Roman Catholic clergymen in the neighbourhood counselled their flocks on Sunday to abstain from witnessing the execution. During the last few days Holden's wife had frequent interviews with him, but it was not until parting with her, yesterday evening, that he exhibited anything like emotion. The shedding of some tears then evidenced that he felt keenly the degradation of his position, and that of his unfortunate wife and infant child. He remained up writing this morning till two o'clock, when he retired to bed, and slept soundly until six o'clock, when he rose and dressed. His attire was similar to that worn during his trial, and consisted of a black dress-coat and vest, fashionable light neck-tie, and dress trousers. It is stated that he expressed some regret that he had not a pair of black trousers sufficiently good enough to wear at his execution, and was otherwise very careful as to his personal appearance. Nothing has transpired as to the nature of the matter committed to writing by the prisoner; but it is stated that in the course of time some documents from his hand will be published. He made no confession of his crime publicly. It is believed also that he has requested his wife to emigrate to America. The only relative he has in Ireland is his sister, who is an inmate of a nunnery. His father and mother, several years ago, emigrated from Kilkenny to America, where they died.

The hour privately arranged for carrying the law into effect was half-past eight o'clock, but, owing to the prisoner being engaged with the chaplain, it was not till within five-and-twenty minutes of ten that the prisoner, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Namee, preceded by Richard Stack, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, Mr. M'Clelland, governor of the jail, and followed by the warders, emerged from his cell in the male convict department of the prison. The procession then crossed the court, yard, and with solemn steps and slow ascended the steps leading to the room adjoining the scaffold. On the way the chaplain read the office appointed by the Roman Catholic Church for a soul departing. The prisoner's look was unaltered since his trial, and he walked with a firm step, and assumed a look even of fortitude. He did not display the slightest perceptible trepidation. He carried a crucifix and small prayer-book in his hand, and on reaching the scaffold-room he knelt down, and engaged in prayer with the chaplain. This over, he kissed the chaplain while kneeling, and several times pressed the crucifix to his lips. The executioner was then summoned, and pinioned the prisoner, who still remained unaffected, but apparently engaged in prayer. When pinioned he arose to his feet, shook hands with the Sheriff, governor, and warders. He then turned to the Sheriff and requested that his body should be kept suspended as short a time as possible after death, and that he might be buried as far apart from any prisoners interred within the precincts of the jail as possible. This request was made with the greatest coolness and self-possession, and it was remarked afterwards that the request was but a last evidence of that overweening vanity which had been the besetting sin of the unfortunate man through life, and which had prompted him to request after his trial that he might be shot, and thus escape the ignominy of the gallows. The Sheriff having promised to comply with his request, the noose was then fixed round the neck of the culprit, a fair linen cap was placed over his head, so as to conceal his countenance, by the executioner. This done, he walked out on the drop with a firm step. In an instant the fatal bolt was withdrawn; there was a heavy crash; the justice demanded by the law was satisfied; and the unhappy man, after struggling for about four minutes, was in the presence of Him from whom no secrets are hid, and who never fails to temper justice with mercy—mercy which it is to be hoped the unhappy man sought and found ere his eyes closed on the material world. After remaining suspended for about half an hour, the body of Holden was cut down and buried within the precincts of the jail, in a garden plot which skirts the walls of the prison. The execution passed off without attracting much public attention.

BELFAST.—The weather continues unsettled. Saturday night, about ten o'clock, it commenced to rain most unexpectedly, and fell in torrents, accompanied by loud peals of thunder, and it continued during the greater part of the night. Yesterday morning was again fine; but during the day showers descended at intervals. The evening, however, turned out most favourable. Prayers were offered for "fair weather" at the services in the Established churches and those of the other different denominations. The weather still threatens rain, and appears to be yet "fickle as April." Farmers, in some instances are in a rather desponding state. It is true their prospects are not very cheering at present; but it is to be hoped that the weather will become settled soon, so that the crops may be matured and reaped in safety. It is pleasing to hear that in many districts the crops look very favourable. Reaping has commenced at Killinchy. On Saturday last, Mr. Samuel M. Barry, of Ballydrain, had ten acres of oats cut down, which was grown from Canadian seed, obtained near London. It is reported to be in every respect a remarkably fine crop. The ears are larger, and the number on each stalk more numerous than those of the ordinary kinds of oats. Doubtless, this new variety, when its good properties are better known, will become popular. The crop referred to was only sown on the 2nd of April, so that its progress is all the more satisfactory. The pulling of flax is dividing the attention of the farmer just now, and concurrent testimony reports the crop to be one of the best we have had for some years. It is gratifying to be able to say that potatoes are not succumbing to the disease so rapidly as it was feared they would. The crop, however, is not so good as could be desired. Speculators, who look far into the future, have raised the prices of breadstuffs considerably; but it may be only a temporary advance.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

QUEENSTOWN PEDESTRIAN CLUB.—This club held their first meeting on Thursday evening last, on which occasion a very exciting match came off between Mr. A. W. Knight, C.E., of her Majesty's gunboat Magpie, and H. Boland, Esq., of the C.H.R.C. There were about three hundred persons present, and betting ran pretty high, and seemed to be in favour of Mr. Knight. The course was from Carrignafoy round by Cusking, along the Lower Road and back by Ballywilliam Hill, the distance being two miles and three-quarters, which was accomplished by Mr. Boland in 14 minutes and 20 seconds, and by Mr. Knight in 18 minutes 42 seconds; Mr. Boland thus winning in gallant style by 4 minutes and 22 seconds.—*Cork Herald.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Aug. 25.

Yesterday morning, when the beadle entered the sacristy at "Notre Dame," he found that it had been entered in the night by robbers, who had carried off the chief portion of the valuables deposited there, amongst other things, the magnificent diamond cross presented by the Emperor on the occasion of the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The priest who usually sleeps in the sacristy was absent on leave, and the beadle, being ill, was away from his post. The robbers were evidently well acquainted with the locality and contents of the presses in the sacristy, for some of them, which only contained linen and articles of little value, were untouched, as well as the press containing, it is said, a piece of the true cross, which is never shown to visitors. The robbers are supposed to have effected their entrance by means of scaffolding placed outside the window for the repairs of that portion of the Cathedral. On the police examining the ground outside the window, they were led by footmarks to the parapet over the river, where they found a cord attached to a ring in the wall; on drawing it up, it brought with it a fisherman's net, badly fastened, containing the greater portion of the stolen objects, but from many of them the precious stones had been removed. Divers were immediately employed to ascertain whether other articles might not still remain at the bottom of the river, but without success. The value of the articles stolen have been estimated at various large sums, but I have been told the real amount is 25,000 francs, which is likely to be the true sum, as a number of the most valuable articles were found in the net, though, of course, more or less injured.

A violent storm broke over Turin on the 21st, which extended its ravages as far as Villanova d'Asti. The hail is stated not to have left a single bunch of grapes on the vines, or an apple or pear on the fruit trees along the line, while many trees were torn up by the roots. Near Rouen, a few days ago, there was a terrific snow storm, and in many other parts of the country heavy showers of hail have fallen. During the last three days almost all the summer birds have left us, and at present there is every appearance of winter setting in very early this year; some people say even in Sept. A telegram from Trieste of the 24th says, "Letters from Ragusa speak of a sanguinary collision which took place at Gasko, in the Herzegovine; the Mussulmans attacked the Christians, and massacred even women and children. Ali Pacha, commanding in the country, was not able either to foresee or prevent the dreadful acts. Durvich Pacha has arrived, but too late to be of use." A letter from Smyrna of the 12th says:—"The Turkish steam-corvette Ismir put in here yesterday, on her way from the coast of Syria to Constantinople, having on board Kurjid Pacha, ex-Governor of Beyrout, whom Fuad Pacha, after a minute investigation, has declared guilty of high treason. At Smyrna, subscriptions have been made for the Christians in Syria, and provisions of all kinds and other necessaries have been sent to Beyrout to supply their wants." The Count d'Aquila, uncle to the King of Naples, is still here; he has written a letter to one of the journals, known to be favourable to Italy, in which he explains the cause of his banishment. He says the details of the circumstances under which he received his order to leave, and which have been already published, are quite correct, with the exception of his having hoisted the Brazilian flag in his schooner. He had three Italian flags flying, so it was unnecessary, he says, for him to hoist one of another country. He also denies having joined any conspiracy, and publishes a letter from his nephew, which is certainly not written in the strain usually adopted to conspirators. Prince Napoleon has returned from Switzerland.

Another correspondent, writing under date Paris, August 25, informs us:—

The expectations that the Emperor would pronounce at Lyons a pacific speech, forming a counterpart to the celebrated one of Bordeaux in 1852, appear to have been fulfilled. A laconic telegram states that he said on the occasion of the inauguration of the Palace of Commerce: "In spite of foreign misgivings you may be well assured that the Government will resolutely carry on the works of peace." Although these words, if correctly reported, may be considered querulous on account of that tone of injured innocence which the Emperor loves to assume, I really believe that his present policy is a peaceable one. It is, indeed, hard to think that a man wielding his immense power, and professing to be always in the right, should resign himself to have it said that his programme of Villafranca was one of the greatest mistakes of the century, and that he who has so much to fear from the contagion of a free government on his frontier should connive at the aggrandisement of a dynasty which relies entirely upon unadulterated popularity and genuine suffrage. Nevertheless, I have some reason to believe that the Emperor, wisely choosing the least of two evils, has made up his mind to run the risk of the revolutionary fever spreading to France, and hopes to stand accredited as the real liberator of Italy. His game now is, to say that when he consented to the peace of Villafranca, his hand was forced from the fear of a general war, and that he is in reality glad to see that events for which he is in no way responsible, are likely to realise his original programme of the "freedom of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic." I have great reason to think that the Emperor, adopting those "pernicious doctrines," of M. About's pamphlet which the Pope denounced, will not substantially guarantee his Holiness anything more than the possession of the Vatican and a "potato garden." In regard to Venice, the Emperor, supposing him to remain steadfast in this "order of ideas," expects that when all the rest of Italy shall be united under the sceptre of the King of Sardinia, Austria will be so convinced of the impossibility of her holding that corner of Italy with any advantage to her empire, that she will be too glad to give it up for a sum of which her exchequer stands in great need.

The Bourse was dull during the greater part of the day, but towards the close there was more activity, and the rentes left off with a rise of 10c., at 68.25 both for cash and account. Mobilier rose 1.25. The quotations of railways were nearly the same as yesterday.

During the Emperor's stay at Dijon the bishop made an unsuccessful attempt to draw from him a declaration in favour of the Pope's temporal power. The prelate laid on the soft sawder in the following terms:—

"Be twice blessed, Sire, for that generous resolution which the dark exigencies of politics have not been able to shake. [This referred to the expedition to Syria.] May Heaven grant that your Majesty may also overcome the difficulties—I had almost said the fetters—which these same political doctrines, departing more and more from the path of justice and right, pretend to impose upon the eldest son of the Catholic Church—upon the Emperor who is the successor of Pepin and Charlemagne. Yes, Sire, may Heaven grant that your filial piety may be at last permitted to repulse from the patrimony of St. Peter those rebellious waves which threaten it, and to guarantee to our head, to your father in the faith, the sacred principality of the work of twelve centuries. That we know is your Majesty's wish, as it is ours."

The Imperial author of the "pernicious doctrines" contained in the celebrated pamphlet denounced by the Pope merely replied to this sally, as the *Moniteur* informs us, by "a few words of thanks."

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree ordering the construction of a section of railway between Toulon and Nice which would connect the two departments of Var and Nice, and be a work of public utility. The *Moniteur* also announces the arrival and enthusiastic reception of their Majesties at Lyons.

ITALY.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, August 22, says:—

Seven hundred volunteers had already embarked yesterday at Genoa, when an order came suddenly from the Ministry to prevent the departure of the vessel. The command was obeyed, but as other vessels were going to leave the harbour the larger part of the volunteers, no longer in military array it is true, managed the passengers to get away in driblets, and the rest will doubtless find means of getting out of the harbour to-day. These apparent inconsistencies arise from the vexatious interference of diplomacy on the one hand, and respect for personal liberty on the other. In England these things are better understood than elsewhere.

The circulars of the Minister of the Interior, and the breaking up of the committees scattered throughout the kingdom, have had the effect of slackening the arrivals of volunteers at Genoa, for the seven hundred just mentioned had been collected there five or six days before the publication of the manifesto. Thirty thousand have left in all, notwithstanding every obstacle, and the smallness of their pecuniary means. If our Government had not been compelled even to check every generous impulse and conceal its sympathy, could it only have said, "Go," the number would have been doubled. This marvellous spectacle of a people waking up from its lethargy, this noble feeling that in an age accused of being moved by material interests alone, stirs up our young men to brave a thousand dangers as they rush to the succour of their enslaved brothers of the south—these things have touched the best minds of civilised Europe, except a French poet, who first insulted Italy because she was dead, and now insults her because she has come to life again. I allude to M. Lamartine, who, in his recent "Entretiens" has proved how a poet's heart may become hardened, and an author's talents changed into base metal. There has not been for ages past a theme more worthy of poetry than Garibaldi's expedition, but Lamartine has not felt its inspiration. The Italian hero is fortunately not intent upon making wealth and seeking honors. Such heroism seems to be above the comprehension of a man who now writes for money, not for fame. But even in point of scholarship and history Lamartine is, on this occasion, singularly infelicitous. He gives out that he has studied Macchiavelli, telling his readers that the Florentine wished to see Italy divided and the Pope a resident in Italy. Now it so happens that Macchiavelli, like Dante and Petrarch, desired the unity of Italy, even it under a tyrant. Had M. Lamartine really read the 26th chapter of the "Prince," he would have known that Macchiavelli wrote precisely as our most ardent unionists do now, who invoke Victor Emmanuel. Take this passage in proof:—"This opportunity should not be neglected for enabling Italy, after such a length of time, to see its redeemer. . . . What people would refuse to obey him? What envy would he encounter? What Italian would refuse to pay him homage?" Surely this language is clear enough. Macchiavelli's question as to what envy, the Prince would encounter may be answered by saying that he would only be opposed by the envy of the pseudo-republicans, pseudo-liberals, and pseudo-literati of France.

As for Macchiavelli's alleged wish to retain the Pope, what he did say was that the Pope was the chief cause of Italy's bondage, and that if the Pope were living in Switzerland instead of Rome, that ancient republic would soon cease to be free and united. Lamartine has been confounding Father Loriquet with Macchiavelli.

Signor Manna is expected back from Paris this day. His diplomatic mission has been a failure, but whether he has succeeded or not in bribing any journal there to espouse the cause of the Bourbon I cannot pretend to say. These envoys tried here at Turin to tempt several journalists with money, but unsuccessfully. They gained one venal soul at Milan, where public opinion was soon found to be incorruptible.

The Dictator of Sicily has sent to Turin the Genoese advocate Busco on a special mission, and the latter, having had an interview with the Ministers this morning, has returned well pleased to Genoa. The loan for Sicily has been raised, as you know, but financial matters, as affecting Garibaldi's expedition, are not in a satisfactory state. The Torino, which landed 1,500 volunteers, but no provisions, on the Calabrian coast, has been destroyed by the Bourbon's ships. The steamer in question was insured, it is true, at your Lloyd's for a million of francs, but the loss is great notwithstanding, and will be severely felt in Garibaldi's future operations, for his naval means are very limited.

Signors Pianciani and Nicotera have resigned their commands, by which act, as many persons think, the cause of Italy will not be much a loser.

THE CALABRIAN EXPEDITION.

Eye-witnesses of Garibaldi's landing in Calabria arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday by the Bearn. They report that on August 19, between three and four in the afternoon, the first detachment landed near Cape Delle Arm, at about a league from Reggio. Garibaldi, in person, accompanied by 1,200 men, was on board the Washington. The rest of the invading force were in small sailing boats. The Washington landed its men and three guns with extraordinary rapidity and speedily gained the neighbouring heights. A frigate and corvette in the King of Naples' service were posted on the watch exactly off the spot at which Garibaldi landed, but, wonderful to relate, they not only did not sink his ship, but opposed no serious obstacle to his disembarkation, although they fired some shots which killed a few of the Garibaldians. It appears that 4,000 insurrectionists in the Calabrias fraternised with Garibaldi almost on the moment of his landing. We are assured from a good source that the defection of the army at Naples is extremely probable. More than ever it is to be hoped that Garibaldi will enter the city in triumph, and without bloodshed.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A correspondent of the *Patrie*, writing from Rome on the 18th, says:—

The fortifications of Ancona are nearly finished; 1,400 workmen have been engaged on them for the last five months.

The following, on the subject of these fortifications, is a little history that furnishes every one at Rome with matter for conversation:—

Lamoriciere had determined on blocking up the port of Ancona with large chain cables. To this end he applied to Count Milesi, the Cardinal's brother, and a relative of the Pope, who has a large marine store. Count Milesi refused to part with his cables; the military board was obliged to send to Sinigaglia, where they hoped they would find some. At Sinigaglia they did supply some ropes, but as the magazines could not furnish enough they desired Lamoriciere's agents to go to Count Milesi, who was known to have in his possession all the materials required.

Lamoriciere, grown impatient, has Count Milesi's stores broken open, and orders a certain quantity of cables—as many as were required, in fact—to be carried off. Count Milesi arrives, dressed in his official costume; he calls himself a nobleman, a cardinal's brother, and the Pope's relative. He protests against the breaking open of his store and the robbery of the ropes. Lamoriciere, who was present, replied that he highly respected the cardinal, was ready to die for the Pope, but would send four bullets through Milesi if he dared protest any longer. The Count withdrew in affright, but wrote off to his brother, the cardinal, who instantly ran and complained to the sovereign pontiff. The Pope gave his dear nephew, the cardinal, a very severe reprimand, and the latter left the Vatican all in tears.

Desertions in the Pontifical army are stated to have taken place. Last week, in the course of a single day, 93 Swiss went over to the Piedmontese army.

THE PAPAL LOAN IN THE TWO SICILIES.

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes a private despatch, addressed by the Papal Nuncio at Naples to Cardinal Antonelli. It bears the date of the 12th ult.

"After stating that he has addressed repeated circulars on the subject to the bishops and superiors of religious corporations, the nuncio proceeds to say that the late religious periodical, *La Verita*, had, at his request, preached up the loan during several months, and that the Government had at length permitted all pious institutions to invest their spare capital in the loan instead of purchasing Neapolitan stock, as they would have to do according to law; but that, notwithstanding all these efforts, the impiety which has grown out of the revolution unfortunately accomplished in Sicily, added to the scarcity, has prevented the influx of funds and subscriptions. He adds that the Bishop of Venafro, after having toiled indefatigably in the cause, had succeeded in collecting subscriptions to the amount of 2,000 ducats (the ducat is 4f. 25c.), but that when he called for the money they all refused to take the provisional scrip, alleging that the dangers accruing from the new constitution rendered it necessary for every man to keep his money about him. Nevertheless, a few thousand ducats in all had been collected from several parts, including 10,000 ducats from one of the richest religious establishments in the diocese of Naples; but the nuncio, seeing what a small sum the total was, had thought it superfluous to apply to a banker for the collection of the funds, and had accordingly done the job himself."

SYRIA.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 20th contains decrees making new nominations of governors of provinces. M. Martinez de la Rosa's period of service as President of the Council of State having expired, he has been re-appointed to the office. M. Olozaga, chief of the Progressist party, had left for Italy. The journals relate the following affair:—

"A soldier of the regiment of Bourbon, which is in garrison in the capital, recently committed an offence towards his colonel, whose name is Caballerode Roda, which rendered him liable to severe punishment by court-martial; but the colonel, in order not to ruin the man, took on himself to have inflicted on him, in the barracks, a castigation which the military regulations no longer tolerate. The *Discussion*, the democratic journal, published an article on the matter, which the colonel thought offensive. He accordingly went to the office of the paper, and expressed himself in such terms that the director and all the editors declared that they would force him, and if necessary his officers also, to fight them. A hostile meeting with pistols took place between M. Rivero, director of the journal, also a deputy, and the colonel; the latter was not injured, but the former received a ball in the abdomen; fortunately, however, the wound inflicted was not fatal. Other duels were to have followed, but in the hope of preventing them the Government has ordered the colonel to leave Madrid."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The spirit of enterprise prevailing in Holland in favour of railway extension is thus described by a correspondent, writing from Brussels, August 24:—

"The decision just come to by the first Legislative Chamber at the Hague in favour of the establishment of a grand network of railways throughout Holland has created the greatest satisfaction in every part of the kingdom, and given rise to great public rejoicings amongst the population. After a very lengthened discussion in the Chamber the *projet* was carried by the enormous majority of 83 to 28. The King, in giving his formal assent to the law, has testified his high opinion of his Ministers for bringing about this result by conferring the Grand Cordon of the Golden Lion of Nassau upon M.M. Van Hall and Rochussen, and of the Lion Neerlandais upon Baron Van Heemstra, Minister of the Interior. The Government have already taken measures for the commencement of the works. The country will be divided into eight districts, each of which is to be placed under the superintendence of a chief engineer, who will have the assistance of several sub-engineers in the construction of the preparatory works for the carrying out of the lines contemplated. This question of railways, which has only just been settled by the Parliament of the Low Countries, occupied the attention of the Chambers more or less for nearly a quarter of a century. The estimate of the cost of the proposed railways, comprising 900 kilometres, double rails, is about 111,000,000 florins.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant returned on Thursday to the chateau of Laeken, after a few days' sojourn at Ostend, where he met the Duke de Chartres and the Count de Paris, who were stopping a short time at that favourite watering-place previous to their return to England."

SYRIA.

Constantinople journals and letters of the 15th have arrived, but they do not add much to our previous intelligence. The following are extracts from a letter of that date:—

"The latest news from Syria is satisfactory. Fuad Pacha had addressed a proclamation to the populations to announce the expected arrival of the French troops as auxiliaries, in pursuance of an arrangement between the Emperor of the French and the Sultan. Everything is now quiet in Syria, and Fuad Pasha has ample forces at his disposal to maintain public order and punish the guilty. It seems probable that the French will not have to engage in any expedition attended with bloodshed; but their presence was necessary for its moral effect, and the sight of the French flag will greatly contribute to the consolidation of peace and order. I have received a letter from Egypt announcing the death of M. d'Anastasiani, the father-in-law of M. Benedetti, director of the political department in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. d'Anastasiani, who was at the head of an important banking establishment, had attained his hundredth year, and leaves an immense fortune. He was an amiable and generous man, universally esteemed. His generosity had become quite proverbial, and his munificence will long be remembered in Egypt. At eleven o'clock this morning a *Te Deum* was sung at the chapel of the French Embassy at Constantinople, on the occasion of the Emperor Napoleon's *fete*. The Marquis de Lavalette, surrounded by the whole embassy, the representatives of Sardinia, Belgium, and Greece, all of the French residents, and an immense crowd, were present at the ceremony. This evening there is to be a grand national dinner at the summer palace of the embassy at Therapia."

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated August 17:—

"There has been less said for some days of the Eastern question, which at St. Petersburg is called the Turkish question, but this matter nevertheless is not forgotten. The slightest incident relating to Turkey produces immense excitement, and as the first announcement of the assassination of Prince Danielo received by telegraph, it appeared to be an affair of more serious importance than it is found to be after mature consideration. We have a presentiment here that some extraordinary events will take place before long. The news from Italy is read as anxiously and, is the subject of as strong comments, as it is in Paris. Young Russia offers up the most ardent prayers for the success of Garibaldi. He alone occupies their thoughts, and is for that party an object almost of idolatry. The Government have no sympathy for Garibaldi. On the contrary, all their good wishes are for the King of Naples, whose present position causes them much uneasiness. The political position of Western Europe renders the Russian Government attentive to her own interests, and desirous of turning it to her own advantage. If a serious conflict should arise, in which England and France were seriously engaged, Russia would be anxious to give her alliance to the Power which would annul the Treaty of Paris, or she would, perhaps, in such a case, act as if such a treaty had never existed. The army has been maintained on such a footing for some time past as if the Russian Government were determined to take advantage of any event which may arise. For that purpose she has no occasion to have recourse to the conscription. She has still a reserve of 300,000 men. Count Adelberg, who is attached to the Emperor's household, left this a few days since for Paris, on his way to the baths in the south of France. If he were going merely to take the baths he had no occasion to go so far as 800 leagues, and consequently politicians here are lost in conjectures as to the object of his visit to France. For my part I shall abstain, according to my usual custom, from giving any opinion. All I can tell you is that the Count possesses the full confidence of the Emperor—on his return he will proceed to Warsaw to meet his Imperial master. We hear of cold, wet weather in France. Here it is quite the contrary. The thermometer has frequently marked 32 deg. Reaumur; at Moscow, 36, and in New Russia, about 43.

TURKEY.

By advices dated Constantinople, August 15, we learn:—

Fuad Pacha reached Damascus on the 29th of July, and immediately proceeded to arrest all who were suspected of having taken a leading part in the recent outrages. His Excellency's mode of procedure, though not quite consistent with European notions of justice, was not ill-calculated to serve his purpose. A number of the more influential of the inhabitants, about whose conduct unpleasant rumours were current, were invited to wait upon his Imperial Majesty's Commissioner. These men were received with marked politeness, and their opinions as to the measures to be taken were requested. Delighted to find the apprehended storm thus passing over their heads, they manifested a disposition, and even a zeal, to give information against a multitude of their coadjutors, several hundreds of whom were forthwith seized and thrown into prison. When all that could be ascertained in this manner was known and acted on, the informants were in their turn quietly handed over to the officers of justice.

In the meantime, Ahmed and Kurschid Pachas have been sent back to Syria to await their trial. The latter will, I think, escape capital punishment; he has, somehow or other, contrived to enlist the sympathies of several of the Ministers in his behalf. Their favourable view of his case may arise from motives of personal feeling; but I have some reason to believe he has furnished the Government with information to which great value attaches.

It is believed a dangerous conspiracy against the Sultan's Government has been discovered. With Ahmed Pacha it will, in all probability, go hard. He is looked upon with no favour by the Minister of War.

On Thursday last, the Sultan, according to custom in the month of Moharrem, proceeded to the Sublime Porte, and addressed to the Ministers and other high functionaries a lecture on passing events. His Imperial Majesty alluded in terms of strong reprehension to the Syrian atrocities, and repeated once more the stereotyped promises of financial and other reforms that have hitherto been honoured only in their breach.

Some months ago an agreement was entered into between the Porte and a French company, by which the latter obtained absolute control and superintendence over all the lighthouses in the Ottoman dominions for a long term of years. This subject had been treated as a simple commercial concession from the Porte to the company. Its political significance was, however, too obvious to permit of its being passed over in silence. Accordingly Sir Henry Bulwer strongly represented the impropriety of the proceeding to Aali Pacha, the acting Grand Vizier, and insisted on some modification of the terms of the convention. The result has been, that, after much discussion, M. de Lavelette has consented to certain alterations being made. The most important of these are, that, without disturbing the pecuniary arrangement between the Porte and the company, a mixed commission shall be invested with a power of general supervision, and that the convention shall become void in the event of a war between France and England. It is also provided that on certain terms the Porte shall be at liberty to put an end to the contract.

CAMPAIGNING AT HOME.

The weather is really very bad. One would scarcely kick a strange dog out of doors during such a downpour of rain as we have had for the last few days, far less spend the night out in a ditch one's self. But, it may be asked, "Why should one spend the night out in a ditch at all? Is it not a simpler and more usual plan to go to bed?" It may seem so to ordinary mortals, but *Dis aliter visum*;—the Horse Guards, English or Irish, are not of that way of thinking. Does it not seem like a bad joke, when we say that during the last three months of incessant rain and storm the Scots Greys, 3rd Light Dragoons, and three batteries of Artillery have been kept out in the muck and slush at the Curragh Camp, with the object, it is to be presumed, of hardening the men and horses and preparing them for future campaigns in which future Commissariats will neglect their future duty, and future Generals of future Cavalry Divisions will take every precaution that future chargers shall be driven by extreme destitution to eat off each other's future tails? Were it not for the extreme annoyance and discomfort to which the unfortunate men and animals who have been made the subject of this crucial experiment are exposed, it would be enough to win a smile from the gravest of mankind. When we say, however, that the regiments abovenamed have been enjoying the advantages of a continuous picnic of three months throughout this pleasant summer the tale is only half told. These most fortunate Children of the Sun have been allowed to raise turf walls round their tents, to make drains, and absolutely to lay out a few gravel paths, so that men and horses could move about without sinking up to their knees in mud and dirt. More than this, some little discretion was shown in the selection of a site for the encampment. The bright and original idea that perhaps it would be better if it were placed upon a slight declivity struck upon the official mind, and, luckily for all parties concerned, it was acted on. The consequence is, that the Scots Greys, and the 3rd Light Dragoons, and the Artillery have been in such a state of felicity as can only be appreciated by less favoured heroes who have been exposed to all the trials of an Irish bog as a place of permanent residence, but without similar indulgences in the way of drains and other luxuries of that description. Such a band of moist, but gallant men, may now be found in the persons of the 4th Light Dragoons. They, too, were sent to the Curragh to be hardened, but for some inconceivable reason a distinction was drawn between them and the 3rd Lights, Scots Greys, &c. Whereas the 3rd Lights, &c., had been allowed to fix their canvas homes on a gentle declivity, it was decided that the 4th Lights must make trial of a level space, being the juciest portion of the whole bog, and Irish bogs are sometimes very juicy. One of the unfortunate residents in this pleasant spot, under the signature of "Chasseur," addressed a letter to this journal, which we printed on Wednesday last. Here are the very words of our correspondent:—"The site of the camp of the 4th Lights is the worst that could possibly have been chosen on the Curragh, being literally a bog—a swamp of the dismallest kind encircling more than half of it." Within a week after their arrival, the 4th Lights were washed out of their tents, so they moved off into the bog, a little further to the right. "Can it be true?" is the question which every man must ask himself as he reads this letter. "Is there not exaggeration?" Here is a little picture of camp life in time of peace:—"On Friday morning, at *reveillee*, we were surprised to find that, after only a few hours' continuous rain, a lake of considerable width (I speak without exaggeration) had formed round two sides of the camp. This has since encroached still further, cutting off all communication between the men's tents and their camp, kitchens, latrines, &c." The men are crammed 10 or 12 into a tent, within the limits of which the atmosphere is described as something between a vapour bath and a Scotch mist, while the floor is a wet sponge. The horses are standing up to their hocks in lakes of liquid mud. It is quite Balaklava over again, except famine and the Russians. Save upon the day of the fatal charge, it was not much damage the Russians ever did to the British Cavalry. The horses were killed by precisely the same agencies in the Crimea as have now been set to work at the Camp of the Curragh, famine alone excepted.

The soldiers complain very loudly that in consequence of the mud and filth amid which they are forced to live not only is their health injured, but their clothes are spoilt. This is a very serious matter to the soldier, who is compelled to run into debt to repair the needless mischief. It would be idle to speak of the injury to the troop horses. Just when they are well hardened they are sure to die, and then others must be bought to replace them. In confirmation of the account which we printed on Wednesday, another correspondent, signing himself "L'Etat Major," favoured us with a letter, which we printed on Thursday. In this second letter we are told that the mud in the cavalry lines at the Curragh is as deep as ever it was in the Crimea. It seems that the general officers in camp have remonstrated, but in vain. The medical men have pointed out the evils likely to arise from remaining in this encampment while the waters are out, and, still worse, have predicted those which will surely follow when the water is partially absorbed, and mist and miasma arise. To sum up the inconveniences of their present position, the men encamped at the Curragh are dropping into hospital with rheumatism and ague. Many of the horses which went into the Camp in fine condition are dead, others [illegible] are dying, and many are lame from the deep cuts [illegible] of the picket ropes. The clothes of the men, [illegible] are needlessly spoilt; but, [illegible] above mentioned, above, the saddlery is [illegible] was not mentioned be replaced. Now [illegible] coming rotten, and must soon [illegible]. Unquestionabl[illegible], what is the use of all this? young sol[illegible], it is of the highest advantage that wh[illegible] soldiers should be practically taught in the field what is the true meaning of a military life. Everything should be done to strengthen their constitutions and inure them to toil, and, to a certain reasonable extent to hardship. They should be taught to shift for themselves, and not to remain the dependent creature that the British soldier too often is, simply because he has not been permitted to exercise the faculties of his own mind and test his own ingenuity. But you would scarcely create by artificial means a Crimean winter, with all its incidents of impassable roads, famine, defective clothing, &c., in order to prepare the British soldier to confront again similar contingencies, should they ever fall to his lot. As well might you take the 4th Lights and send them up between two flanking fires from well served field-pieces to charge a battery equally well served in order to train them for another Balaklava charge. The Horse Guards, or whoever the persons responsible may be, seem inclined to carry out the experiment in a very complete way. It is certain that sickness is too often an incident in the career of the adventurous soldier. Rheumatism is more especially a military disease. What fine training the 4th Lights are getting in this disease just now at the Curragh! It is difficult to imagine a case in which the doctors or Nature will have anything to teach them in this particular. Then for ague, again, the Curragh is quite a chosen camp of instruction. The men have all the advantages of sleeping on the muddy ground or on wet straw. Their clothes are constantly wet through, nor can they get the fires to burn in order to dry them. It should also be mentioned, as an additional privilege, that, in consequence of this difficulty about the fires, the men are kept waiting for a long time for their food. An empty stomach is a crowning blessing in such a situation as the one we have described, the use of which every medical man at least will fully appreciate.

What, again, we say, is the use of all this? Is it that the authorities at the Horse Guards are preparing the men for the realities of military life? They may not impossibly feel that all the efforts which have been made within and without the walls of Parliament are entirely futile, and that in case of war the story of the Crimea would become a twice-told tale;—the true kindness to the men, and to the regimental officers as well, is to give them a taste of what they will surely encounter upon active service;—that as, in case serious business is to be done, there will be precisely the same choice of leaders as heretofore, it is the more politic course to prepare the men beforehand for what they will have to encounter in the field and in the hospital. If by the ingenious process now in full work at the Curragh the regiments can be weeded of all weak horses and weak men, it is pretty clear that the survivors will be capable of discharging all duties even Lucan and Cardigan may set before them. We should have a chosen band impervious to the attacks of disease, and equal to the endurance of all hardships which human ingenuity could suggest, or against which official sagacity had neglected to provide. If the British soldier passes unscathed through the ordeal of the Curragh he is equal to adversity in every form. This, no doubt, is one way of meeting the difficulty, but we may perhaps venture to suggest that it is false economy to submit a gun to such a test that it bursts; or if it do not burst it can never be used again. The fact is that under the pretence of preparing them for the trial of a campaign our soldiers at the Curragh are actually campaigning. Now, the results of a campaign without a battle are far more severe than the consequences of a general action. The result will certainly be the disorganisation of the regiments subjected to such unnecessary trials.—*Times*.

"ADVANCED LIBERALISM."

Among the beneficial results of the present session, in their effect upon public opinion, not the least in importance is the exposure of the spirit and character of "Advanced Liberalism." There are two classes of so-called advanced Liberals. There is the Whig who votes for the Ballot because he knows it cannot pass, and offers to vote for a democratic reform because he knows it will not be proposed; and there is the Radical, who, having abjured all independence of thought and action, regulates every speech and vote according to an imaginary standard of popular sentiment. The latter is almost invariably a member for a monster borough constituency, and is a wholesome example of what we are to expect from a sweeping "redistribution of seats." Introduced to the electors by some self-constituted club or committee, he knows nothing of those whom he nominally represents, and concerns himself only to keep the favour of his real patrons, by the most servile submission to vestry dictation. He appears to have the very lowest estimate of the sense and information of the people, for he is always giving evidence of his orthodox Liberalism by an utter disregard of the proprieties of time and place. Formerly he used to be simply an object of contempt, but of late he has been fast becoming a positive nuisance. There is more time consumed in the House of Commons by speeches having no practical tendency whatever, but merely delivered to pander to the ignorance and prejudices of local leaders, than for any one other object. Public business is far more obstructed by these constant repetitions of the Radical catechism than by the regular party warfare of the cession. Now, what is the Radical catechism? The mere fulfilment of democratic pledges on the hustings by no means satisfies this character. In the first place, our model man of the people must hold himself the mere agent, factor, and delegate, professedly of his constituents, but in reality of those under whose immediate auspices he is elected. To any original and independent opinion, in short to any manly self-respect, he at once foregoes all claim. We recollect Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, on one occasion wallowing in a perfect stye of self-abasement when addressing a meeting of his constituents. "Watch me narrowly, gentlemen; put no trust in me, but bring me to book upon everything. I like to be pulled up. Every member of Parliament ought to have the rod held over him." Of course we do not pretend to give the exact words from memory, but this was the substance and the spirit of the speech, and aptly illustrates the terms upon which the advanced Liberal is willing to accept a seat in Parliament. In the second place, let it not be supposed that the office of a good Radical is to expose and root out abuses *wherever* they are to be found. A Government job, or the blunders of a Ministerial aristocratic, is fine game: but woe to him if he says a word against, or rather if he fails to vindicate and uphold, the glaring jobbery and imbecile mismanagement of vestry administration. The Metropolitan Board of Works may waste millions of public money, and perpetrate jobs and follies without number, but that illustrious offspring of local self-government is not only safe from Radical censure, but can easily secure Radical advocacy. Above all, our Radical must carefully avoid appearing to repose confidence in any Government whatever. A seat below the gangway is essential to his political existence. He must adopt every cry which takes its rise in a spirit of disaffection or class animosity. He must be everlastingly on his legs, and to acquire the reputation of an active member must exhaust the time and patience of the House to the utmost of his ability. Lastly, if he acts up to all these essentials, and is careful never to betray the slightest spirit of independence, he need not trouble himself to aid in forwarding the really useful and practical business of Parliament, but may esteem himself secure in his seat until the honesty and good sense of the Englishmen whom he foully calumniates by affecting to represent rises up against the dictation of the democratic cabal by whom he is nominated, and, as in the case of Mr. White at Plymouth, and Mr. Cox at Finsbury, replaces him by a man more worthy of the honour. In reality, so far from being "advanced," this class of politicians are considerably behind the age in which they live. They are altogether unable to perceive that "progress" and constitutional reforms are no longer convertible terms, and that the course of mild and useful legislation is only to be promoted by that harmonious action which is banished by the presence of bitter and dangerous agitations. They are so far from recognising the altered circumstances of the times that they think honour is still to be reaped by a line of political conduct appropriate to the seventeenth century. They appear to mistake the low and superficial popularity which is to be obtained by a licentious use of the liberty of speech and action secured to them by the exertions of our forefathers for the deep and swelling tide of public approbation which rendered those glorious exertions successful. It is hardly possible to conceive a more despicable object than the papermaker who at one of the meetings of the defunct "Constitutional Defence Society" modestly accepted the title of "the second Hampden," for offering to refuse payment of the paper duty. To such a comparison as this was the memory of our great patriot prostituted! Such mimicry has become the standing cant of the Radical party. Jealousy of a strong Government, for instance, was a very patriotic feeling when Ministerial power meant something independent of public opinion; and an "independent" Parliamentary position was a legitimate subject of boast when independence was attended with risk or assailed by temptation. The hand of administration is now powerless for arbitrary purposes, but watchwords originating in the infancy of liberty are still effectual to paralyse the vigorous action of a Government for however excellent an object. The fatal epithet "centralisation" can arrest the most valuable practical reform, and the present session has shown how ready were the Ultra-Liberals to sacrifice the most necessary commercial legislation to a phantom of economy. It is admitted that all important measures must emanate from and be conducted by the Government; yet, strange to say, the most meritorious course in the eyes of the "advanced" apostles of progress is to thwart and weaken the power necessary to effect those very reforms which they most loudly demand. The truth is, "bunkum," is eating into our political system. This may be a pleasing prospect to Mr. Bright, whose only chance of influence lies in the prostration of Parliamentary independence and the decay of statesmanlike courage; but we believe that the English public will view with some anxiety the growth in our own Legislature of an influence which has reduced representative institutions in the United States to corruption and disrepute.

LORD DERBY ON RAGGED SCHOOLS.

In a speech delivered recently at Kirkdale, Lord Derby made some admirable remarks on a question which deserves much more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. The occasion of the speech was the laying of the foundation stone of an industrial school about to be built at Kirkdale, a suburb of Liverpool. The school comes under the class of Ragged Schools, and the promoters appear to have a proper notion of the objects at which they ought to aim. The intention is to give children, taken from the very poorest classes, a moral and religious education, and, at the same time, one which shall fit them for discharging the duties of that station in life to which they are called. In these Ragged Schools a considerable portion of each day is devoted, not so much to the acquisition of mental knowledge as to the acquisition of those habits of industry, and, to a certain extent, of that technical skill which may enable the children to earn their own living. It is difficult to understand on what principle the Committee of Education persistently refuse to lend more pecuniary assistance to these schools. The principle on which the educational grant is distributed is to make gifts of the public money in proportion to local contribution, and the result is that Ragged Schools—an expression, by the way, which does not necessarily imply filthy or ragged children—are left to depend in a great measure, upon private charity. The success which has attended these institutions is highly creditable to their promoters, and the illiberal spirit in which the efforts of a few philanthropic individuals have been met by the Government only heightens the merit of those who have persevered against difficulties of no ordinary kind.

But, while a great deal has been done for the children of the very poor, what has been done for the parents? It is scarcely necessary to insist on the too notorious fact that there are thousands upon thousands of poor persons in this country who would gladly go to some place of public worship if they had the opportunity. The Established Church has long been unequal to the duties which its very title shows that it is bound to fulfil. It will not be denied that, in theory, the National Church has no right to recognise the existence of Dissent as an excuse for an inefficient supply of religious instruction. The parish church was originally intended to supply the spiritual wants of all the parishioners; and, in former times, when more room was required, more churches were built. The rapid increase of the population in England has outstripped the efforts of the National Church, and in many instances there is no proportion between the size or number of the churches, and the number of the parishioners. This is true, even if we take the Nonconformist bodies into account; and the evil is surely one which Churchmen should attempt to remedy. Lord Derby could not be denied when he pointed to the system of pews as one of the causes which drive poor people away from church. In Roman Catholic countries, this great grievance does not exist; and the result is that, in Continental churches, the proportion of poor among the worshippers is extremely large, but in England nearly all the available space—not in all, but in a great majority of the churches—is occupied by unsightly pews which are let, like boxes at a theatre, to those who can afford to pay for them. We have no expectation that this system will ever be abolished in a country of political freedom and of social tyranny—the more so as pew-rents, in some cases, constitute the entire income of the officiating clergyman. In parish churches, the clergyman has other sources of revenue, but that revenue is frequently increased by a tax on pews.

There is another reason, of a very different kind, why many of the very poorest class never go to any place of worship whatever. It is, to use Lord Derby's emphatic language, "an honest shame of parading the wretched garments in which the poorer classes are clad in immediate contiguity with the better and richer garments of the wealthier and more easy-to-do portion of the parish." There can be no doubt about this, and Lord Derby's statement will be amply confirmed by every parish priest who has had any experience of our large towns. What remedy can be devised? If we cannot get rid of the appropriation system, and ought not, even if we could, destroy that feeling of "honest shame," what is to be done? The best thing, as it seems to us, is to follow the example of the men of Kirkdale. Let rooms, as many as may be required, be set apart for the poor alone. We give seats, for money payments, to the wealthy classes, but by doing so we exclude the very poor, who "have an absolute right with the richest of the rich to enter and worship God in the parish church, which is not for the rich alone but for every parishioner, whether rich or poor." This is an old truth; but the circumstances under which it has been repeated give to it a peculiar significance, and the practical lesson it teaches us is the duty of providing religious instruction, in some place or another for those whom we exclude from their parish churches. But if rooms be set apart for the purpose, they should be devoted to that purpose and to no other. They should be for the poor and for the poor alone. If such a work were done in all the large towns in this country, it is difficult to exaggerate the good results that might be produced, especially if the teaching were to be free from sectarianism, and confined to the practical exposition of truths which form the real basis of every form of Christianity, and some of which enter largely into every phase of religious belief.—*Spectator*.

SECRET POISONING.

The trial of Winslow, on a charge of murdering Mrs. James, at Liverpool, by the administration of antimony, has ended in a verdict by the jury of "Not guilty." Year by year the ghastly array of victims, in England, to poison or to the knife stretches out longer and longer; while the resources of science for the detection of the former, or, at least, the confidence of the public in the value of those resources, as at present applied, are diminishing. Murder effected under any other circumstances seems of minor criminality compared with those cases in which the murderer takes off his victim by poison. The details of their accomplishment, and the scenes which they disclose, seem to belong rather to the world of fiends than of human beings.

That very confidence which we repose in those alone with whom the ties of friendship and of mutual good offices teach us to feel we are safe, is the means of access which the poison-murderer lays hold of to approach his unsuspecting victim.

It is in this view especially that the crime wears so appalling an aspect. In proportion as the intimacy between the victim and the accused was free and unrestrained, so much the more will suspicion attach, on account of the increased facilities thus afforded for the commission of the crime. This feature in it, together with the dreadful consciousness that the blow is dealt by an unseen hand, tends to blight, with its fell influences, the most endearing relations of life. It invades and throws a doubt on the security even of the domestic circle, thus shaking the very corner-stone of society; while the almost imperceptible traces which the agent itself leaves behind it of its fatal action, and the difficulty of distinguishing its operation, when skilfully administered, from the workings of natural disease, almost paralyse the efforts of justice. Meantime, victim after victim is struck down as by an unseen hand, and the press of England, sharing the doubts to which we have already referred of the value of the resources of science, as at present made available for detection of the guilty, confesses "that the powers of darkness have, for the present, a temporary advantage."

The diffusion of scientific knowledge, while it exerts so mighty an influence on the welfare of our race, brings with it, at the same time, increased facilities to the workers of iniquity. It not only seems as if intended to remind man that the greater the resources he is permitted to avail himself of, so much the greater effort is required of him to ensure their use aright, but it actually points to the humiliating fact, that the higher the civilisation we attain to the darker will at times be the wickedness it veils. It is to be hoped that the resources of justice will triumph in the end; but it must be acknowledged that the dreaded crimes we are speaking of seem for the moment to elude its grasp.

Here, then, is the point. With an increased facility for their commission the crimes themselves are increasing, while confidence in the reliability of the means used for their detection has been rudely shaken. What is called scientific evidence has of late been leant upon in every case upon which it could be imagined to have any bearing; and we are bound to say that it is now very generally discredited in public opinion.

Juries naturally and properly refuse to act upon the testimony of men who claim a scientific character when the humiliating fact that witnesses of that class can be retained for or against an accused person with the same facility as counsel can be engaged in any ordinary case, for a prosecution or a defence. It is, in fact, a most deplorable concomitant of that extension of the knowledge of evil which has revived the crime of secret poisoning, that it should have stimulated the growth of the class of poison doctors, whose pretence of knowledge is indifferently used as a screen for crime, or as a trap for suspected criminals. A little while ago the public indignation found in that class a ready agency of vengeance against the poisoner; now that the unscrupulous eagerness with which some of its members were found to pursue their horrid trade has produced a reaction, the same source supplies the staple means of his defence. Meanwhile guilt escapes detection, hidden beneath a cloud of science falsely so called, and the voice of justice is unheard amid the clashing of poison doctors' crotchets. The *casus* is one which urgently requires the authoritative intervention of the heads of the medical faculty. They must not shrink from grappling with it if they would discharge their duty either to their own profession or to the public. In a single memorable instance Sir Benjamin Brodie has already set the example of such an interference; but, unless the good sense and right feeling of the medical bodies shall be directed to the prescription of moral limits to the growing evil of the trade in medical evidence, their members will continue to be found upon both sides of every case into which they can be imported, by their conflicting testimony degrading themselves, making the name of science a jest and a byeword, and, worse than all, frustrating the aim and end of justice, and stimulating the growth of the most atrocious of crimes.—*Evening Mail*.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Active steps are being taken to raise the sum necessary to induce this society to hold its next annual show in this town. As the exhibition would be sure to draw a large number of people to the town, we are of opinion that those of our townsmen who may do anything to promote the success of the project, will not regret it. We understand that it requires £500 of a guarantee, over and above providing suitable accommodation, &c., to induce the society to hold their show in any provincial town. A large portion of this sum was subscribed in town—the local society giving £50; the Town Commissioners (personally), £100; the Irish Society, £100; the Mercers' Company, £50; and several private gentlemen various amounts, ranging from £50 downwards.—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

NEWCASTLE AND RATHKEALE RAILWAY.—We are glad to observe the important project of the line of railway between Newcastle and Rathkeale revived under the auspices of the Earl of Devon—a nobleman whose presence is a source of happiness to his tenantry, and will be, we believe, of benefits and blessings to the district in which his estates are situated.—*Munster News*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a carman, named Powell, in the employment of Messrs. Perry and Co., fell asleep on his dray as he was proceeding from Streamstown to Clara, with a blind horse. The animal, having no guide, inclined from the middle of the road so much that the wheel came in contact with a wall. Immediately the dray capsized, and the unfortunate man was thrown with great violence on the road, with the car on the top of him. The poor man was promptly extricated by some carmen who were in advance, but was quite insensible for some hours. Though Dr. Walsh paid every attention, the poor fellow died in about twenty hours after the accident. An inquest will be held this day (Monday) by A. Gowing, Esq., coroner. This is the second man who was killed lately near Clara, under the same circumstances.—*From a Correspondent*.

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.

We have been furnished, through official courtesy with the Tenth Report of the Registrar of Marriages in Ireland. It takes the usual form of a letter addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and from it we place before our readers the subjoined extracts:—

The entire number of marriages returned to the General Register Office in 1859 was 9,261. This amount exceeds the total of 1858 by 301; but is less by 679 than the marriages registered in 1857.

The districts of the registrars are 130 in number, and are co-extensive with the poor law unions of 1845, as the act does not contain any provision authorising their alteration.

The following statement gives the number of marriages registered in 1858 and 1859. The increase and decrease is also shown, with the proportion per cent. under each class:—

Mode in which Marriages were performed.	Marriages. 1858.	1859.	Increase in 1859.	Decrease in 1859.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
According to the rites of the Established Church,	4941	4979	38	—	0.76	—
In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses,	2477	2686	209	—	8.43	—
In Registered Buildings,	86	90	4	—	4.65	—
In Registrar's Offices,	1444	1498	54	—	3.74	—
Between Members of the Society of Friends,	11	7	—	4	—	—
Jews,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	8960	9261	Nett Increase 301		3.35	—

From the 1st of April, 1845, to the 31st of December 1859, 135,645 marriages have been registered—certified copies of any of which can now be procured at the General Register Office, on payment of a fee of one shilling for a search in the indexes, and two shillings and sixpence for a certified copy of the entry in the records. Satisfactory proof of a marriage may thus be obtained, as the Act referred to, sec. 71, enacts that "all certified copies of entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the said Register Office, and which seal it shall not be necessary to prove, shall be received as evidence of the marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such entry; and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said office shall be of any force or effect which is not sealed or stamped as aforesaid."

The benefits of the present act are almost entirely, confined to the provinces of Ulster and Leinster—this will be apparent when it is stated that in 1859, out of 9,261 marriages which were registered, only 1,075 were solemnised in the provinces of Munster and Connaught; and of the 32 counties, including the cities and large towns, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Dublin, and Cork, afforded 7,026 of the entire number of registered marriages. In like manner, in 15 districts out of 130, 5,258 of the marriages returned in 1859 were recorded. It may also be observed that the number of marriages registered in Ulster in 1859 exceeds those registered in the same province in 1858 by 312, being more than the total increase of marriages registered in all Ireland in 1859 compared with the previous year. It is to be hoped that the benefits of a registration of marriages may shortly be extended to the Roman Catholic population.

The great want of a general measure for the registration of births and deaths in Ireland, and of the marriages solemnised by Roman Catholic priests, which are now excluded from registration by the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, sec. 3, is much to be regretted; as the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the vital statistics of the people of this country cannot be too highly estimated. The English Act has now been in operation for upwards of 20 years, and has been productive of the most beneficial results. By the information which it has afforded, many diseases have been traced to their causes; sanitary measures have been introduced for the improvement of the public health; it has assisted in making effective the Vaccination Act, by which the lives of so many infants have been saved; it gives to insurance companies data for calculating equitable rates for life insurance; and to persons requiring proof of birth, whether to be employed in the public service or in the factory, it supplies cheap and conclusive evidence. Even before the many uses were known to which the information derivable from a general registry of births, deaths, and marriages could be applied, the committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1833 to inquire into this important subject, and which consisted of thirty members, including some of the most distinguished statesmen of the day, reported as follows:—

"1. That the subject is urgently important.

"2. That it involves matters of great public and national interest, as well as individual satisfaction and rights and claims to property, and deserves the attention of the humblest artisan as well as of the most philosophical and statesmanlike inquirer.

"3. That the existing law is imperfect and unjust, and requires not only partial amendment, but real fundamental reform.

"4. That great trouble, vast expense, utter uncertainty, capricious changes, and local and general evils exist, while no means are supplied to obtain the information other countries possess and justly value as to the state of disease, the operation of moral and physical causes on the health of the people, and the progress of the population, and other matters on which accurate knowledge can scarcely be too highly appreciated, or too intensely pursued.

"Your committee cannot hesitate to state their decided opinion that a new national system of registration should be attempted. . . . By such an internal, but most needful improvement, they believe that the national honour will be promoted—that inestimably useful information will be ensured—that great evils, affecting all landed property, and obstructing its descent and sale and acquisition will be diminished.

"They are not unaware that some objections may be stated, some interests affected, and prejudices alarmed; but they trust the matter will not be considered as any party question, or any source of political strife, as they, too, are persuaded that all apparent difficulties may be obviated with facility—and that, by liberality and perseverance, an improvement will be cheaply, promptly, and permanently accomplished, which they venture to recommend; and which the most practical, experienced, and enlightened of all religious denominations emphatically and conjointly desire."

As so many and great advantages have arisen from the operation of the Registration Act in England, it is to be hoped that this country will not longer be permitted to remain without the benefits of a like measure. A similar act was passed for Scotland in 1854, so that Ireland is now the only portion of the United Kingdom which has not a general record of the births, deaths, and marriages of its population. On this subject the Registrar-General in England makes the following observation in his nineteenth report, presented to Parliament in June, 1858:—

"The marriages, births, and deaths of the people of Ireland are still unregistered, so that the movement of the population in the United Kingdom cannot be given. This defect has been sometimes referred to the fact that the majority of the people of Ireland profess the Roman Catholic religion; but it is evident that the chiefs of the Catholic faith are not now hostile to statistical operations of any kind. The births, deaths, and marriages are registered in all the Catholic States of the continent of Europe; and a valuable series of statistical documents has lately been printed at the press of the Apostolic Chamber at Rome, under the auspices of the Papal Minister of Commerce. The Papal Government took a census in 1853, and has announced its intention to publish henceforward annual returns of births, deaths, and marriages. Is Ireland in this respect to remain in arrear of all the civilised States of Europe?"

The foregoing extracts, from such eminent authorities, forcibly demonstrate that most serious inconvenience and loss are experienced from the want of a perfect system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Ireland.

Law Intelligence.

ADMIRALTY COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Kelly.)

The National Bank v. the Brig Poul, of Aarhaus, and cargo.

This was a cause of bottomry. The bond for the sum of £2,059 was charged on ship, freight, and cargo. Bail had been given on last court day for the cargo.

Dr. Todd now appeared on behalf of the National Bank, and moved for an order to compel the Messrs. Megaw, Brothers, the owners of the cargo, to pay into court the amount of the freight, in part contribution to the bond, as, according to the law of the Admiralty, the ship and freight should be exhausted before applying to the cargo.

The Court granted a conditional order on the Messrs. Megaw to lodge the amount of the freight, with a verified account thereof, or show cause to the contrary within four days. Subsequently an application was made on behalf of the bank to release the ship from custody. This motion was resisted on the part of the owners of the cargo, on the ground that her value should be first applied to the payment of the bond before they could be called on to contribute it.

His Lordship refused the motion.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

In this matter—an action brought against the steamer Indian Empire, to recover the price of coals supplied to her—some technical rules were taken in default of an appearance for the vessel.

Mr. Hamerton, proctor, appeared for the creditors.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

William Wormington was charged by Police-constable 134 B, for violently assaulting him on Sunday night, in Dame-court. The constable arrested him on a charge preferred by the prisoner's father for assaulting him. The father did not appear to prosecute.

For the assault on the constable he was fined £1, and, in default of payment, sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Anne Kearney was charged by Maria Sherry, of Ardee-street, with stealing from her a stuff cloak on Sunday evening, in a public-house in Meath-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

A pauper, named Victoria Marks, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 53 E, charged by Catherine Connor, a wardmistress in the South Dublin Union, with insubordinate conduct.—She was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Francis Sullivan, a boy 13 years of age, was charged with absconding from the South Dublin Union Workhouse, and stealing a suit of clothes, the property of the union.—He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, at the expiration of which, it was directed, he should be sent to the Glencree Reformatory for a term of four years.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Griffin was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Craven and Daly, charged with having in his possession a gold hunting-watch, valued at £10, for which he could not satisfactorily account. It appeared, from the evidence taken, that a Mr. Falkner had lost a watch of the above description, and that the one in question was his property. James Toole, of South Richmond-street, being examined, stated that, while at his employer's house, in Stephen's-green, on the 16th instant the prisoner had in his possession this watch, and asked him (witness) would he buy it for £5. The prisoner, at the time, said that the watch belonged to a Mr. Hamilton, of Dolphin's-Barn, who had authorised him to dispose of it. Witness bought it for £5, and paid the prisoner £3 on account. Subsequently, however, he had a communication with Acting-Inspectors Craven and Daly about the matter, and on Saturday evening, in the presence of the prisoner, he gave up the watch to these parties.—The prisoner was remanded.

Rose Fitzpatrick was charged with assaulting a man named John Lee, in the police court, and in presence of the magistrate. The parties, it appeared, were brought before the magistrate for fighting in Marlborough-street, on Saturday night; but while the case was being investigated in court the assault was committed.—Rose Fitzpatrick was ordered to be imprisoned for one month.

John Page was charged by Ann Shanahan, of Sackville-lane, with having attacked her husband at his residence, and with having taken a knife from her press, apparently with the intention of stabbing complainant, for no other reason than that she would not allow him to assault her husband.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

James Doherty and John Dunne were charged by John Lynam, a car driver, under the following circumstances. The complainant, it appeared, drove those parties to the North-wall, and, after a short stay there, back to Sackville-street, where they refused to pay his legitimate fare,—viz., 2s. 4d.—They were fined 2s. 4d. each.

Anna Savage was brought up in custody of Police-constable, 53 D, charged by James O'Connor, in whose employment she was as servant, with stealing from his residence in Queen-street several articles of wearing apparel and of kitchen furniture which she pawned in several places.—She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Irish Fairs.

DROGHEDA, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, AUGUST 27.—The August fair of this town was very well stocked in each of its various departments, and buyers were in goodly numbers; sales were quickly made at a good figure. Beef cattle was rather scanty, and sold well, going off at from 50s to 65s per cwt.; two-years-old store bullocks brought from £8 to £13 each; three-years-old heifers at about the same figure; yearlings went off at from 50s to £6 per head; springers and dairy cows brought from £15 to £20 for good ones, other descriptions went as low as £11 each; strippers brought from £6 to £10, and dry cows at from £6 10s to £11 per head. The horse fair was fully stocked, and the business done in it on a pretty extensive scale. Hunters and carriage horses went to long figures; good draughts and useful farming animals could be had at from £18 each. The business of the sheep market was carried on with some spirit, and few lots remained unsold. Wedder sheep sold at from £2 10s to £3 each; ewe do., at from £2 to £2 10s each; mutton rated at from 6d to 8½d per lb. A fair share of lambs, which were disposed of at an average figure. A good pig fair; not much bacon; a large supply of stores going off at from £1 10s to £3 each; small pigs brought from 15s to 30s each. Bacon averaged 63s per cwt. The day was very warm at intervals between the showers, which were numerous. On the whole, a good deal of business done.

KING'S COUNTY—PARSONSTOWN FAIR.

The August fair of this town was held on Saturday, the 25th inst., and on the whole, as regards the supply of stock, the prices given, and the attendance of purchasers, appears to have realised the anticipations of its frequenters. At an early hour the demand for top lots was brisk, the sales numerous, and effected at remunerative prices. Of beef and fat cattle there was a good supply, the principal purchasers of which were Messrs. Fahy, Brothers, the contractors for the Curragh Camp, upwards of 100 head having been bought in by them at an average price of £10 10s, the sales being chiefly effected with John Davis, Esq. of Dromoyle, Mr. David Davis, of Kilnaparsons, Messrs. William and Michael Carry, of Lismoney; and William Head, Esq., of Modereny House. A prime lot of 20 were also purchased at an average of 54s 6d per cwt. by Mr James Hernon, of Parsonstown, contractor to the garrison here. For bullocks, £15 10s each was realised by Mr. O'Connor, of Annagh, county Tipperary (for a lot of 20), and several other sales were made at prices near that average. For 2 year-old heifers Mr. Henry Kenny, of Lismore Castle, county Galway, paid £7 15s, and Simpson Brereton, Esq., of Clongowna, for a similar number received £9 15s each from the same purchaser. In sheep, the prices ranged from £1 14s to £2 13s. for ewes, and a prime lot of wethers, the property of Mr. James Davis, of Cunaghmore, brought 44s. In lambs a manifest depression was apparent, the prices obtainable at the Roscrea fair, on the 8th inst., exceeding on the average those offered on Saturday by 2s. per head and upwards, the rates being 22s. 6d. for good, and 25s. for those of inferior quality. The highest prices were, on Saturday, obtained by Robert Drought, Esq., of Ridgemount, and by Mr. Dillon, of Derrinduff.

In the horse fair the supply was numerically equal to that on former occasions at this season, but, with few exceptions, their description was inferior, and though some young colts were bought up, we understand, by contractors for the army, no other sales of much importance were effected.—*From our own Correspondent*.

COLLISION OF VESSELS.—On Friday evening last, at about four o'clock, a collision took place, about a mile below the city, between the Malvina (s.s.), George S. Silly, master, bound for London, and the schooner brig Hope, of New Ross, Edward James, master, which resulted in the entire loss of the latter vessel. The Hope, laden with coal, was coming up to the quay, under reefed canvas, the wind blowing from the westward and a flood tide running up strong at the time; she was beating across from the Smelting-house point on the Kilkenny side, to the Cove at the Waterford side of the river, and just at this place she was struck by the steamer, which was then going down on her voyage, partly about midships at the starboard, and with such force that she immediately sank. The cabin boy of the Hope jumped into her jolly-boat at the moment she was struck, and sculled himself clear of the sinking vessel, while the remainder of her crew, including the pilot Rogers, fortunately got on board the steamer, from whence they were landed on the quay. The steamer proceeded uninjured to her destination.—*Waterford News*.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin diseases for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this reason they are advocated by many modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints which actually afflict the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills; whilst external wounds are as speedily healed under the Ointment.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
[illegible] HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, [illegible]
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
[illegible]
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
[illegible] MR. W. EGAN, Dentist, [illegible] SUFFOLK-STREET [illegible] Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. [illegible]
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Fry—August 22, at Clonmel, the wife of the Rev. Charles Fry, of Kilronan Vicarage, county Waterford, of a son.

Heron—August 26, at Rosevo, near Holywood, Belfast, the wife of James Heron, Esq., of a daughter.

Lindsay—August 24, at Malone-place, Belfast, the wife of Mr. William Lindsay, accountant, [illegible], of a son.

Macnamara—August 25, at 17, Sherrard-street, the wife of Rev. A. D. Macnamara, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Carmichael and De Bourdieu—August 1, at Galt, Canada West, by the Rev. Dr. Boomer, Rector, the Rev. James Carmichael, Incumbent of Clinton, Canada West, second son of James Carmichael, Esq., of 22, Ely-place, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Saunders De Bourdieu, of Carrick, county of Longford.

Crutchley and Bellew—June 2, at Abbottabad, East Indies, Robert Logan Crutchley, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 24th Foot, and in temporary command of the 4th Sikh Regiment, to Emily, fourth daughter of Captain F. J. Bellew, Retired List H.M.'s 86th, and granddaughter of the late Robert Bellew, Esq., Castle Martyr, Ireland.

Warren and Victor—July 12, in Calcutta, Cathedral, Captain Falkland Warren, R.A., Deputy Adjutant-General, to Annie Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. C. Victor, R.E.

DEATHS.

Carter—May 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, seventeen days after his arrival, Robert Carter, Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, only son of Richard D. Carter, Esq., county of Leitrim.

Hanagan—August 27, at his residence, Lucknow, Dalkey, of disease of the heart, Maurice Leyne Hanagan, Esq., youngest son of the late Thomas Hanagan, Esq., of Charlemont-place in this city, and formerly of Charleville, county of Cork.

Hartley—August 24, at his residence, Bootle Marsh, near Liverpool, in the 80th year of his age, Jesse Hartley, surveyor of the Liverpool Docks.

Mars—August 26, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Mars, Esq., of Portarlington, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Richardson—August 12, at Biarritz, from the effects of a fever, accident, Isabella, second daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq., of Rich Hill, in the county of Armagh, many years M.P. for that county.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUG. 27.—ARRIVED—Concordia, Leghorn, general cargo; Solferino, general cargo; Hazard, Newry, pipes; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Hope, Wexford, mail; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Jane, Penmaenmawr, stone; William and Caroline, Carnarvon, slates; Margaret, Bridgewater, bricks—11 colliers.

SAILED—Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Hope, Wexford, tar; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 28.
Morning, 9h 4m. Evening, 9h 26m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES" For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 [illegible]
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	[illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq. of [illegible]—Tuesday, August 28, 1860.

VOL. II. No. 414.
Public Notices.
THEATRE ROYAL. [illegible]
THE QUEEN'S ROYAL [illegible]
ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S RACING CLUB. [illegible]
LECTURES ON THE PROPHECIES. [illegible]
RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—J. WILSON MOORE [illegible]
THE Religious Society of Friends [illegible]
PRAYER MEETING.—A Prayer Meeting [illegible]
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. [illegible]
INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY. [illegible]
LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN [illegible]
DUBLIN BY [illegible]